their ships, laden with arms and ammunition

of highwaymen, came, in the progress of im-

ovement, to be inclosed, and the footpads

mewhat after this wise: "We, your leval

highway nen of Fischley Common and its

in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols, and other

finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our

calling by the said inclosure of the said Com-

mon of Finebley, humbly petition your hon-

dignant footpads did, that steps may be taken

medd esome Yankee cruisers! With the Times,

Americans, in return for his very capital re-

friends is doubtless true: but adds that the true

remedy is for them to "refrain from this spe-

stifies the vigilance of our cruisers, and con-

'the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform

to Her Majesty's Proclamation, and refrain

from furnishing to either of the belligerent

parties any of the means of war which are for-

dden to be furnished by that proclamation."

British opinion has made a mistake. It has

it learns the success of the last enermous

hundred thousand are already voluntarily en

lis'ed, and to acquire the remaining three hun-

dred thousand of whom, in the same manner.

requires only a few days' delay before respring

The contest must reach the heart, the intelli-

lion." Most heartily do we second this hope.

in ourselves not in the English people.

ad a fight, it which he lost his life.

Saptain Smith sent out detachments of his mer

men, came across 69 rebals at the Falls of Guyar

where a severe fight took place, lasting several hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

Captain Smith lot two men killed and three or four wounded. The rebels lost nine killed, thirty

prisoners, thirty horses, and about forty muskete.

The eleven men who did this fighting are en-

we feel proud to call them Kentucky mountain

nows exactly how to fight in the words, having

ad a good many years' experience in the far

Wright, the commander of the new military de partment of the Ohio, will make his headquarters

at Cincinnati, and will depart for that city to

mand of all the troops in Kentucky that may b

forwarded to Lexington and Lebanor, and will take the field. Brig. Gen. Boyle will have com-

quarters to remain in this city. Brig. Ger. Jac. S. Jackson will have command in the field of all

the cavalry in the State. Generals Nelson, Jackson, Manson, and Craft left this city yes's:-

COFFEE'S FLEEING FORCES -Information had

Springfield, Mo , stating that Col. Wright, com-

nanding Brown's forces, passed Carthage in pur-mit of Coffee yesterday. On the 20th he came

up with the rear guard of the fiseing rebels, and

illed twelve, captured thirty-one, and a large number of horses and other property. The Kan-

sas troops, under General Blunt, were a few miles

in the rear, coming to his support. It is said that all rebels of bad character in the Southwest are

ollowing off Coffee, and thus the country is be-

ANOTHER REVERSE.—There is a painful rumo

tt's rebel cavalry in Madison county, as d Col.

n the city to the effect that Col Metcalfe's cay

M.'s forces had been cut to pieces. We have no details of the fight. It is said that the rebel force outnumbered Col. Metcalfe's command in the

ment of its population.

ned of a worthless and troublesoms ele

mand has had an engagement with Col

mand o' all other troops in Kentucky, his bead

day. Mej Gen. Nelson hes been placed in con

MILITARY MATTERS,-Msj. Gen. H.

inhabit our mountain country.

West among the Indians.

demands for troops, of whom nearly three

cies of trade." He furthermore completely

replies that all they say of their losses

'protect" them and "put a stop" to these

struments for plundering the public, and

r the rebels, have been seized in the Bahs-

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STERRY, RETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

er in advance or assumed by a

responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

ORO. D PRENTICE | Editors.

AGENTS.

orable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House and shipowners!" And they pray, just as the

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862

We this morning publish an address uents, announcing the vacation of his seat in ongress by the acceptance of a commission in the army. The gallant General expresses the he has taken. In this he can hardly be mis taken; for, though in his resignation they lose try gains a soldier of the highest order of valor. of energy, and of skill. The step is one on which his constituents in common with the rest of the country may be fitly congratulated

this city last Saturday morning, under orders from General Buell, and yesterday morning terior of the State. He is now where level Kentuckians have long desired him to be, and here his thorough knowledge of the situation and the universal confidence with which he i garded eminently fit him to be. May he add to his splendid gifts as a soldier the

guerillas in the attack at Edgefield Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was inly killed. A member of Gen. Nelson's staff, who knew him well, informs us that he saw his dead body. In the fight, forty members of the 50th Indiana infantry, having their position in a stockade, repulsed four hundred himself a hero. The rames of the whole number, we are told, have been taken by General

glorious victory won, a hundred and eighty Manskoe's creek, received an attack from the in a word, so exhaust them that they will be same band of guerillas, and, after firing two of very little importance to the commercial rounds, surrendered. What a contrast be- world for many years to come. The Federalists ween the conduct of the heroic forty and the have no idea of abandoning the strugg c. No not heroic one hundred and eighty. The lat- man in the country is this instant bold enough, ter, to be sure, are said to have been without we might add, criminal enough, to even sugnder, but, if they had been cool and gest the partition of the Union. Neither the esolute and brave, they could have beaten prospect of taxation, nor the fear of a draft, back the guerillas with great slaughter. There cause the people to shrink an instant from the may have been no treason or downright cow. contest. All that British merchants can do in aid oc in their surrender, but there was dis- the future is, what they have done in the past. credit in it. Any true man would rather have They may 'aid and comfort' the rebellion. lost an arm than have been concerned in it.

indignant people to punish it with the utmost promptitude and severity. Mercy or forout of place. The prisoners captured by the like those previously captured at Gallatin, all not recognized the earnestness of the loyel gave their parole without hesitation not to why men taken by the guerillas should taking up arms. Even if they were to refose the guerillas could not bear them off as pris leasing them and putting them to death, and gence of nearly every man, woman and child they would scarcely venture to do the latter. in the country, to enable the Government to ville, the guerillas paroled nearly a thousand peal to its citizens. We trust that the English Federal soldiers, placed them in other words people will see this and act upon it-that they upon the list of non-esmbatants, and, if this will learn now, at least, that their true interwretched paroling business were allowed to go ests are with the National Government; that on, every guerilla band might go about musour civil and military authorities could muster without fighting, but it doesn't at all suit the submit to taxation that the work may be ac-

It is a scandalous thing that Col. Rodney This was known many months age - more scnul knowledge, he buried himself behind a log. His name became a by-word throughou ever presume to make his appearance in epau ttes again. But he persuaded Gov. Dent. son, of Obio, to appoint him to the command of another regiment, promising, that, at the stain upon his name. His next battle was a Shilob, and there at the first fire of the rebels regimen'. Gen. Sherman charged him open ly with base cowardice. He should have been court-martialed and punished, and we cannot understand why he was not. But, instead the important command at Clarksville, an

kept in solitary confinement at Richmond at like to know what our Government is doing If it were to do nothing, it of cour

Lincoln through the New York Tribune. Father Abraham wishes to reply, the colum of the Louisville Journal, though me

crowded, are open to him. In one month from this time, the fig

our country will wave over Charlestonat least over the spot where Charleston now i

He has already five or six fell co will receive edditional recruits at Hartford, Ky. until the racks are full. Col. Netter has alread won distinction in the present war, and he will earn other and brighter laure's. Those who en list under his banner will share these boners wi

men will be received which offer during the nex thirty days. Each one who furnishes his ow day, and, in case his horse should be shot in t service, he will be remunerated for the loss, provided the compensation shall not be fixed at a TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

We have learned that the draft is no eptember. We are unprepared to say wheth r not this postponement is good policy, mas by our watchful war cruizers, the New York Times relates the good story Sidney Smith used to tell of a friend of his who, certainly gives our people the amplest to and opportunity for doing whatever they have the patriotism and the nerve to do in filling when Finchley Common, the favorite preserve and augmenting the armies of the Unite lant wecation, proposed to draw up for them a highly honorable to her. It is our ardent an ition to the House of Commons, running ur sanguine hope that the prompt and gen no necessity for executing the draft within he

There are rea strong reasons, why very much should be ex-pected from Kentucky at this time. There are good reasons probably why more should I confidently expected from her in proportion opulation than from any other State in th Union. The fame of her sons as a fighti fame has been carned by the profusest experditure of toil and blood. Her martial glor This petition is the very parallel of the diture of toil and blood. Her martin Liverpool memorial, in which the smugglers of articles contraband of war say has been to her children a passport ever they "view with considerable anxiety the where. The name of Kentuckian has been for hostile attitude assumed by the Federal nearly three-fourths of a century and still with their Finchley prototypes, that if allowed let that proud, high name be sustained an to go on, "very disastrous consequences will advanced. Let none ever be able to say in the their country's destiny and their own, whe every hand, and blood was dying her own so flict. If such a thing could be said, her mor we can freely forgive Earl Russell for all his power, her prestige, would be sadly impa gammon about the stone blockade, and give him a large margin for future abuse of the more deeply concerned in the struggle no joinder to the Liverpool memorialists, wherein raging in our land than almost any oth in the pursuit of their efforts to aid their half-desolated theatre, and is no doubt de osts invaded her and seized upon and oecc pied her strongholds when she was more than willing to stand aloof from the conflict, and ons, stealing and ravaging and devastating f her fierce and desperate invaders; th

This is well and justly said. "It is," as the Detroit Free Press forcibly remarks, "an sin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, &c., are rushi equalified admission, by a high efficer of the British Empire, that the complaints made by the people of this country, that England is the rom rebel hate and vengeance; and surely would be a burning and everlasting shame chief source of supply of the material of war she herself, thus nobly aided, were not volu rily to furnish any required number of bol to the rebels, is true. It is to be heped that not only the citizens of this country but of all learts and strong arms to co-operate i the work of expelling the insolent foe. Th other civilized countries, and especially our neighbors in Canada, will 'stick a pin' here. preservation of the Union, though nece The fact here acknowledged is not only imssary to her than to almost any other. Th portant now, but may become more so in the ogress of events. However this may be, it hope for the present generation of her people will be well for the British people to observe or for their posterity. Go with which section Lord John's advice. What they suffer from she might, hers would be the wretched cond the war is not the fault of the Federal Govtion of a frontier State, desolated perpetual nment, but of the rebellion, and the rebellion by horrid border strifes and for the gree could not live thirty days without the assist. ance of these very memorialists. The success of the Federal Government is the only panaecessary to her as the vital air. Come wha cea for the difficulties which surround the British people, and that success, to be availing, must be rapid. To prolong the war is t. She has money and blood and sinew are, but the Union she cannot, must no not to dissolve the Union, it is only to make the revolted States a desert-to so disorganize will not spare. She can afford to see all he their industry, destroy their productions, and, pride and glory stark and cold upon the rec she cannot afford to behold the Union de

e means of knowing that distinguished mil en familiar with Gen. Buell's position, ar azed at the numerous attacks made upo nim throughout the ountry. They say, that, so far from doing nothing as charged, his whole army has been engaged with the most rent Gen. Bragg, with his 60,000 men, fro the result. The Federal government will be en masse before they will surrender to force Ohio lay in line with the right at Tuscumbi nooga. The enemy massed 60,000 men that point and to march by way of the Se Bragg was ready to commence this important ent, Buell changed his front, swinging is whole line so that the right which was a while another army lay from Battle Creek t to a draft. A people who are not thoroughly the enemy at whatever point he should at ebels, having the railroad along the Tenne see river entirely at their command, move their troops with great rapidity from Chatta oga to Knoxville and vice versa, seeking int to penetrate into Middle Tennessee, bu

During the whole summer, Gen. Buell ha een manœuvring against double his own the real source of their grievances is the rebelalways with success. Nothing could surpas the rapidity of the marches of his division the American people. We must put our trust For weeks together, officers and men have have been invariably at the point indicated a andy Valley Advocate says that on Saturday last, Captain Smith, with 70 Home Guards, from Lawrence and Johnson counties, Kentucky, went s in the United States armies no better Gen over into Virginia to look after Witcher's guerilla ientious, and unfortunately there are a good pand, with which Major Hall, with part of a company of the 4th Virginis, a few days previous officer. The country knows that it owes him yet learn that it owes him much for what he ow Warfield, Ky., where skirmishing commenced. The rebels, numbering 208, were soon routed, and took to the woods in every direction

ad the following Washington despatch in

find the following Washington despatch in the New York Herald:

The New Orleans Delegation.—The New Orleans delegation, composed of Judge Roselin, Drs. Coleman and Bullitt, have received much attention from the President and the Cabinet. They have had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War. A few days ago they dined with the Secretary of State. Yesterday they dined with the Secretary of State. Yesterday they dined with the Secretary of State. Testerday they dined with the Secretary of State. Testerday they dined with the Secretary of the Treasury. They have received the most flattering consideration and confidence of the Administration.

We understand the object of this delegation.

We understand the object of this delegat of prominent and influential citizens of New Vashington respecting the condition of affair public cause therein. As auxiliary to thi xpedition against the thieving rebels who infe t Wayre and Logan counties, Va. Wherever he comes across bands of the enemy he will be sure to leave his mark. He is a fighting man, and of Mr. Soule, and, by direction of the Secre Lafayette, for the purpose of holding an in terview with that distinguished state-pris ner. We know nothing in particular con e is known generally to have held out

uch is clearly the opinion of the delegation a question; and, with their undoubted loyalt and full knowledge of the case, they can hardly err in the conclusion they may reach, after an interview with the prisoner. The ublic may safely confide in their integrit dgment, and intelligence. The Bullitt men oned in the despatch, we may add, is Cuth

. Weir, Sen., of Greenville, as a candidate fo

Mr. Weir requires no commendation from is to the people of the Second District. His steadfast loyalty, his ability, his intelligence his great personal worth, are known and ac knowledged by every inhabitant of the Di standard of fitness. He is honest, capable and, amidst the sharpest sacrifices of this try ing hour, faithful to the Constitution. He

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

The House this morning passed an act any person or persons shall, within this State secret or public meeting, or unite with or belong to any secret club or associati known to be intended to effect, promote, or ourage the separation or secession of th State from the government or union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or envery such person, upon conviction, shall be onfined in the penitentiary not less than one war against this State, or give aid and comfo domestic, within this State or elsewher n the penitentiary not less than one nor mo ew what is commonly designated the secon flag, or any like symbol, with a view an ntent to excite seditious feeling, it shall be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and shall be in more than one hundred dollars. If any per rsuade any other person to commit an his act, and such offence be committed, th on who so seduced, enticed, or persuade all, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such ffence would be liable to suffer as a punishor persuade any other person to com this act, though such offence has not be

A bill has passed both Houses providing the ere shall be established in the city of Loui ille, or such other place as the Governor ma three persons learned in the medical profes he qualifications and professional skill an n the medical staff of volunteer regimen rganized or to be organized in this common realth for State or Federal service as may be erred to them. The members of this Cor ssion shall be appointed by the Governo ate, and all vacancies in the Commission hether by death, resignation, or otherwise hall be filled in like manner. The Comm ion shall examine only such persons as may be referred to it by the Governor, and shall port to the Adjutant General the result o eir examination, stating first whether the ant be or be not qualified to enter the vice, and if qualified, to designate the grade on the staff for which his application may be properly considered. The Board is to be com ated by a tax of ten dollars to be charge o the applicant for examination. No cand ate shall be required to appear before th ommission who has heretofore received states examining Board, or of any one of This will have a very beneficial effect n improving the medical officers of our army

persuaded another, shall be deemed guilt

ined in a sum not less than fifty nor more tha

There was a very interesting debate in th ouse this morning on a bill to compel al achers to take an oath of allegiance. Mr Turner, of Montgomery, and Judge Under wood, of Warren, doubted the expediency of uch action, and were fearful that it would ex sperate. The latter gentleman was willin vote for a bill if it was not retros and if it did not apply to the officers of inco rated colleges, with whom the State ha made a contract. The venerable gentlems the course of his remarks, told us that h had been forty-nine or fifty years engaged i arsery of treason or a hot bed of crime, with out reserving the power to crush the treason and punish the crime. There is a difficulty in he way of any such law, which springs from nd become good citizens, with a promise of ome back upon such invitation, and has sine yould be obviously unjust to tender such a o these views. He was for stern and defian stop to inquire what steps would exasperate ed intention of subjugating her and hold ng her as a conquered State; of our laws demands expiation and will no nee. In the face of this giant rebellion,

will not do to quote the maxims found in th criptures, however valuable they may be in cheek, we are not to turn the other, and if the aviour pardoned the woman taken in adulrise made a capital speech in support of th vithout coming to a vote, Mr. Huston,

Clark, having the floor.

The Senate this morning refused to exten or another year the law extending the return lay of executions, popularly known as the

'he New York correspondent of the Philaalphia Ledger says the Government is in ined to accept money in lieu of personal ser ces from persons who are drafted. The wr says that a number of New York gentl en, acting in harmony with the Union De ence Committee, had a conversation with Secretary Stanton in regard to certain feature of the conscription. They report that not only is Mr. Stanton, but the President also, anxous that the draft should be extended in such lrawn between persons who have families deach incumbrances; and, in regard to subapoleonic system will be adopted, is sub tantially correct, that is to say, "the price of the substitutes will be fixed by the Government, and any man, by paying \$200 or \$300, will be permitted to remain at home. The ount will be offered by the Government a Inion armies immediately. In the course of ssued from the War Department giving the

m the United Sates armies in Virginia, and egraph, but we are permitted to know that conflict is daily going on across the Rappa-nnock, that the rebels have been repulsed in sions, they sustained a heavy loss in prisoners. So far as we can see, all now looks well apon the Rappahannock. We feel anxiety out no alarm. A general conflict between hose great hosts seems about to take place it we await the result with calm, high cor dence. The battle must probably be fought n the Federal side without the aid of the any thousands of noble volunteers now inia and the Potomac, however much out-

vincible but resistless. try, which musical organization has been

A Mississippi paper speculates upon the possibility of Breckinridge's being cut off. to whale the rebel marauders soundly in Kentucky and Tennessee. Several whaling expe-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

The New Ironsides has left Philadelph pon her first expedition. She left with sealed ders. She is believed to be invincible. Unles e best judges of naval offence and defence are at fault, she is capable of encountering uccessfully a dozen ordinary men-of-war, ca table of sinking anything afloat, and capabl either of passing by the strongest rebel fort upon the continent or taking her position diectly in front of it and battering it with her errible guns at leisure.

For the present the New Ironsides and th Monitor are the two monarchs of the deep Perhaps they are at this time co-operating to ews from one or both during the preser If any Southern rams are to be found hey will be rent like common sheep, no mat on of the paws and jaws of the most power

f the Kanawha army, with about sever hursday. The infantry and artillery cam ats, and the wagons by land. Two giments left Parkersburg on Thursday nigh rce is destined, en route to the army of Gen Pope. The Wheeling Inteligencer says Gen. Cox leaves about five thousand soldiers in the anawha valley, who will also be soon reeved by new troops. The Kanawha soldier ave been so long in the woods that they act d like wild men when they reached Parkers ourg. Those why have passed safely through he fatigues of the Kanawha campaign are aid to have come out stronger and more rug

sterday from Cincinnati, that Cassius M. ay was there and would be assigned a com and in a few days by Gen. Wallace, Com er is that Mr. Clay proffered to Gen. Wallace en. W. has decided to give him a temporar pointment for the performance of specific ties in Kentucky. We may expect from Ir. C. the most energetic kind of work, and ertainly it will not be within his prescribed ovince to carry into practice any peculiar

There appears to be a strong and un Gen. Halleck to lead the combined armi f Virginia and the Potomac. The New York ribune is confident that it will be General ide. Some think that it will be Genera ope. Others General McClellan. We think hat it will be the latter. The designation a ll events will no doubt be the proper one. Gen. Halleck has a profound knowledge o nilitary men, and we are confident that his udgment in this case will be right.

Thirteen hundred rebel prisoners let aturday, eight hundred on Sunday, and al he rest were to leave yesterday. But where are Pope's officers who were captured by the rebels at Cedar Mountain? Have any of ther been discharged from their solitary confine ent at Richmond? Why should we give u ill our Confederate prisoners when the Con ery best of ours in solitary imprisonme and aunounces its determination to keep then thus till the end of the war upon a diet o read and water?

MES. According to the latest accounts fro erland Gap, the position of Gen. G. W. Morgan's Division at that place was very crit al. He had a rebel force doubly numbering h wn in front and daily increasing, and a dable force in his rear. His supplies ar ent off, and they must be restored. The road nust be opened to him from Lexington at one This is Gen. Nelson's business, and therefore

Hillsdale, Michigan, recently, urging enlist-Inion. He said the differences of the past, if tandard of the Union again floats, unopposed,

dge themselves thieves and robbers, and the advocate of an absolutely despotic form of government.

It is said that a great many young men are at present down with severy attacks of

of twelve persons, who left Nashville at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived here by Mr. W. E. Ruble, the sutler of the Fifty-first train that was sent out to capture a quantity three car loads, was captured and taken back

hattanooga, the object being to confront neral Bragg's forces, which are believed to in motion for some point in Kentucky or for Nashville, he having left Chattanooga. Our army had left Stevenson and Battle Creek. General Buell left Huntsville on Thursday uing his march on Saturday.

The Federal loss in the engagement at Gal-

tin was but fifty in killed, wounded and ssing. A rebel lieutenant, with whom our nformant conversed, and who was captured at Gallatin, says the commander of the rebel rces was killed in the fight. Immediately after the fight at Gallatin the rebel forces lef for parts unknown, and the place is now occued by a strong Federal force, including th First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, who re repairing the railroad track and clearing

nd as communication with this city by rail-oad is cut off, provisions and supplies general-y are scarce at Nashville. The troops there nd in the vicinity are upon half rations, and the military authorities have found it neces flour and other supplies in the hands of indi

ent property and many valuable stores be

GUERILLAS CAPTURED .- On Friday last Landrum, in regard to bridge-burners, trackon the Kentucky Central Railroad, for the areatened to hang the telegraph operator is eshould distribute or post the bills. Word ras sent by telegraph to Col. Landrum, at oldiers under Lieut. N. G. Franklin, of the w miles, the following persons were arrested and conveyed to Cynthiana, where they were lodged in jail: Wm. G. Barton, E. H. Wilelton.

with an army of thirty or forty thousand men ard Jimtown, where a body of about fifteen thousand rebels were lying, under General Armstrong. General Price is near by, at Tuorce estimated at twenty-five thousand men It is probable, that, on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give General eave that point exposed. Enough remain be ave stirring news from Gen. Grant's army in

from the Memphis Bullstin of the 19th that on Friday a reconnoitering force, sont out by Gen. McClernand's division, discovered about two hundred and fifty Conf.derate cavairy a short dis tance below Bolivar, surrounded them, kill d thirty, captured one bundred and forty, and two

urcell preached his first sern turn from Europe, at the Cathedral in Cincin nati on Sunday. The Gazette says the dis rse was mainly devoted to a recital of the cidents of his tour, and of the results of the lemn council held at Rome for the canonizaon of the Japanese martyrs. Just before the

nclusion of his remarks, the Archbishop ir country had aroused the most profound in ce might be restored, and that the unity of or nation might be maintained as the only ulwark of the world and church against the spotisms of Europe, and especially agains conflict, mighty and eventful though it be, now impending or occurring in the field. We EXCITEMENT IN THE SANDY VALLEY,-We ero from the Sandy Valley Advocate, of the rselves have an instant and urgent duty

21 it inst., that on Wednesday evening Quarter naster Kissinger, with a small squad of cavalry arrived from Luisa, and reported that 3,000 rebels have occupied Paintsville, and that 2,000 nore are but a short distance behind them, making their way down Sandy. The rebels report their number at 5,000, but it is believed by many citizens in the Valley that their number does not exceed 3,000. Colonel Cranor sent for reinforce ents more than a week ago. One regiment was expected to arrive on the 20th. These forces, together with what Home Guards can be got together, will probably be sufficient to check the advance of the rebels.

umbers of the one and two-dollar treasury tes and specimens of the postage currenc vere received in this city yesterday. The arge as treasury notes, and are of four denomi espectively. They are issued in sheets of the twenty-fives and fifties, perforated like We have given a description of all these issue

We learn by a gentleman who arrived om Nashville last evening that Gen. R. W. hnson and the forces under him made a desperate resistance before they yielded to the perior rebel force at Gallatin. The General as slightly wounded, and was borne off as aptive. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing was but fifty.

MILITARY ARRESTS .- James Smith, Frank terby, James Puguoy, Thomas Walker, and John Sweeney were lodged in the Military Prison yesterday. Puguoy is a notorio MORE ARTILLERY .- Governor Morton.

aree additional batteries of artillery. Guns, rsés, and equipments will be immediately rovided for six batteries, three of which are If any of our States or cities or coun

or this war, the surplus will be credited to The rebel Confederacy, even if it wer dependent, couldn't remain harmonious. Its

Belial would be fighting with its Beelzebub, its Moloch with its Mammon, in less than six The time for squibs is past!

Then why do you give us such a quantity of

em-first-rate though they are!

army, and at one time Provost Marshal of Knoxville, has retired from the rebel army and is living in privacy at Mobile. ELOQUENT APPEAL OF GENERAL CASS .- At a arge and enthusiastic war meeting held at Hillsdale in Southern Michigan on the 13th stant, the venerable patriot and statesman

General Lewis Cass addressed the assembled FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sufficiently y the advance of age that I can have ittle active participation in public affairs. It time has dimished my power to be usefu ay country, it has left undiminshed the d interest I feel in her destiny, and my love

lled his horse. He fired the remaining four arges, when the cavalrymen fled, leaving eir wounded companion on Gen. Milroy's ands. The man immediately afterward had

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

Push Forward the Levy! - This is with u Rappahannock the duty of the moment is t is to collect additional troops and despate hem to the field. This is at present our duty Let us do it with the utmost ene ur brethren on the banks of the Rappaha nock to do theirs in like manner. Let us at do theirs or as to whether they will do the r not. Let not the magnitude of their dut blind us to the urgency of our own. Let u not stand as if spell-bound by the particula

mit or forget it like children. Our duty is nowise dependent on the issue now involuntarily turned. The contrary ather is true. If our armies win that battle ebel power; if our armies lose the battle, which re cannot apprehend, additional troops will of bistory.
ourse be needed to check the defeat and conhatever may be the immediate issue of the eir presence or absence will govern mate- He is reported in a Cincinnati paper as say

rform. Let us perform it like men, and no

No one will suspect us of underrating the nportance of this battle, but they who im gine that it involves the fate of the country greatly mistaken. If the rebels lose eve indeed that their guilty cause wil be lost; but, if they win it, the cause of the country will not be lost. It were an insult to God and a libel on the people to suppose the

The cause of the country is under God still in the hands of the people themselves. Let nem promptly raise and send into the field he additional troops called for by the Governent and all others that may be called for creafter, and let them in turn call for wise nd firm counsels on the part of the Govern nent itself, and, no matter what may be th attle, the country will be saved. While th country can never be lost.

the new levy rather than in the battle of the olved in either. And the completion of the new levy, fellow-citizens of the loyal States, is our especial duty. Let us perform it as if the fate of the country were wholly involved, as its blood and treation in untold degree certainly are. We cannot perform it too promptly.

Let the new levy be pushed forward every-where with the highest possible zeal and enrergy. Henceforth until the levy is completed, let every citizen give himself up vigorously to the work of completing it. Throughout the whole loyal breadth of the nation the business of raising troops should be the engrossing but ess until the required number is raised. Let all the strength of all the people be put at once nto the work. And let nobody anywhere urn aside from this vital performance idly indulge the luxury of suspense and solicitude whose echoes the whole land and the whole

This war is not a mere game, to be ended b a struggle for the life of our country, in which we intend to conquer at all hazards. We will accept no ultimate issue but victory. We can cept no other. So far as we are concerned, and how to strike next. Whence it deeply oves us to be collecting our energies for th next battle instead of waiting passively for the

riotic citizen of Clarksville, who left that nake a man clench his fists to hear his achave since declared, had no idea of capturing but hoped simply to burn the Governmen urrender of the town by Mason was as great of the Cumberland under General Anderson, surprise to them as it could be to an The least resistance on his part would have

all that section. Our informant says 'tis no fortifications, emptying fifteen or twenty sad that quarter. The ignominious surrender strengthened the rebel band by recruits in Clarksville and from the country around, so that on Sunday they numbered about 500 and started for Fort Donelson with the intention to capture it, leaving only a small guard behind. Nashville, and following it up, surrounded Our informant felt convinced that they would of time under such a miscreant without be stelligence however that the attack on Fort Donelson was made and repulsed, and we trust that it will prove true.

After the taking of Clarksville, the guerillas week, and that every citizen will then be reuired to instantly return or make good the Little Rock, threw down their arms and broke whole of the Government property bought by robbers should suffer.

els. He has no leisure for it. He has no taste

Caseyville. The guerillas entered the town and robbed several of the Union men. Promptly Col. F., at the head of an adequate lemnify the victims to the fullest extent and uerilla raid there, a still severer punishment ave not appeared in the neighborhood since

Uniontown is a nest of rebel symp zers. Col. Foster, not long ago, informed perillas in or around their town, one of their hot, and that, for any guerilla theft or ro bery perpetrated on Union men, they should nearer that place than Munfordville. nake double restitution. This had the desir and adopted and published resolutions that they, if any guerilla bands should invade their section, would meet them sword in hand. The guerillas, consequently, are as little expected

here as at Caseyville. To-morrow the New Ironsides will Tis about time to hear from her. We shall ainly hear soon. And our ears are straine to hear good news and important news. Wh knows but Charleston has ere this heard strange thunder and seen strange lightning and felt strange earthquakes?

Albert Pike resigns his command Arkansas on the ground that he is unpopular with the Indians, and fat. He must be afraid

n Minnesofa are shocking. They are ho ble. Human nature revolts at them. It aid that more than 500 men, women, or three weeks, the bodies being mutilat

This is the devilish work of the rebels. The Minnesota Indians are stated to have been di rectly instigated to their hellish deeds by the such direct instigation, the massac naturally and necessarily have resu er or later, from the policy, adopted by the au ing the savages into their service in this r bellion. By false promises and vengeful hreats, thousands of Indians in Arkansus and on its borders were impelled to grasp th omahawks and scalping-knives and to g rebel banner, and of course the Minnes wages, fired and infuriated by the exampl be great battle to which the thoughts of all their brother savages and rendered insane the scent of blood from afar, have, upon so triffing pretext or no pretext at all, begun the work of horrid murder upon the whole pop

ation within their reach. This rebellion will prove to be the guilti and most accursed thing in all the world's dark

REBEL CALCULATIONS .- Captain Hen Speier, of Newport, Ky., was taken prisoner few days ago at London, Ky., by Scott's Lou attle, additional troops will be needed, and inna Cavalry. He was subsequently paroled

fellow of his mental inches, he aspires tro alculates upon owning the custom-hous otel, a fifth reckons upon being the Mayor rovost Marshal of our city, and the si hat's Nixon) builds his hopes of an earth

All well in Dixie. JOHN H. MORGAN,

are absurd. You don't tell us when you will be er we shall be at home when you come. You will come to visit us, and we promise to be a Name your time, or send your despatches your sort of talk than we have. You know to say at what time we would accommodate you by going to Nashville, we replied that we would indicate the exact day if you would us on the way, but not a pledge or a word could we serew out of you. John, you are a pretender. You are an impostor. You are a heater. You are a trickster. You are a humbug. You won't do to tie to unless the sheriff

Capt. C. C. Gilbert, 1st Infantry United every patriot in the land so to exert himself. States Army, Acting Inspector General of the ble, as he argued that a compul We must not amid the excitement of the mo- Department of Ohio, arrived in this city on an outrage on private opinion and a coercion with General Nelson and others to the interior of Kentucky. The numerous friends of the Captain in Kentucky will be glad to hear that he is again with them. His prompt and faithful devotion to the interests of Kentucky and the Union whilst with them heretofore are a

guarantee for the future.

We regard Captain Gilbert as one of the still yery painful. service. The command of at least half a dozen egiments was tendered to him whilst he filled in important position here in the Department explains itself, but is very important as putting an important position here in the Departmen General Sherman, and General Buell succe sively, but those distinguished officers could credit. not consent to dispense with the importa be glad to see him at the head of a brigade,

knows him. RETURN OF PRISONERS .- We learn from th New Albany Ledger that the one hundred and fifty men of the 50th Indiana, recently have all been paroled, and a portion of them nen had been detached in squads of from ten from Nashville to Edgefield Junction. Mor each squad, and captured the whole force by thus be able to take the down trains as they arrived, destroy the water tanks, and blow up killing and wounding about sixty of the rebels The paroled prisoners are to be sent to Camp

emphis Union Appeal of the 22d inst. sa that on the morning of the 15th instant, the Texan Rangers in Hindman's command, near stand against the insubordination, they charged the battery from which be addressed them, 48th Indiana. Col. John W. Foster.—We have the mose gratifying accounts of the general policy and action of this officer, who is in command of the Federal forces at Henderson. He has Hindman report that they are certain a Federal advance on Little Rock will meet with hundred that they know of two whole regiments unanimous in their determi-nation to join the Federal army, they being disgusted with Hindman and his atrocities

> good source in Glasgow that a company of tsville, Allen county, on Monday, making ring, that the whole force would return that night. Morgan is at Hartsville with his

Gen. R. W. Johnson was paroled for for days to effect an exchange. He may be ex pected in this city soon. There was great ex

It is stated that Col. Rodney Ma has been cashiered for his cowardly or perfidious surrender of Clarksville. Such a punishis ease. He should be hung. If he be not

No less than nine persons, who were

The rebels raise their voices for fre "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are he hands of Esau."

Major-General Wright, the f the Department of the Ohio, left this city NUMBER

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, | FRANKFORT, August 26, 1862. The disaster which befell Colonel Metcalfe ad his command in Laurel county, on Saturig cavalry recruits mounted on raw ho ect as can be imagined; but that is not th is foes. If he uses his sabre he is as likely to o damage any opponent; and so with his ca mivolting, and shying he cannot take aim as he may have it diverted just as he pulls trigger. I make these remarks in justice to ol. Metcalfe and his men. The officers who de trained horses were able to maintain the ield and behave gallantly, but they were owerless to control their men mount d on panic-stricken animals. We may ster, and induce the Legislature to place all inder drill. One month's such service would

currence of such lamentable affairs ays true prophets, you know, when the sesses hit the mark—the Senate could not screw its courage to the sticking point," and take the responsibility of endorsing the House bill to repeal the bounty for the scalps of wolves, foxes, and wildcats. The country is afe, as long as the "conservative branch onstitutional rights of the scalpers and such enate passed a resolution to adjourn on Thursday, the 28th inst., to reassemble on the cond Thursday of January next; and as the House this morning refused to rescind the resolution excluding all local bills from conideration, it looks like the quick despatch of siness and a return to our homes. The Senate had passed a general law giving all the banks the privilege to deal in their stocks

of the banks under special laws.

The House passed an important bill this orning, creating the office of corresponding ecretary of State and allowing the officer a alary of one thousand dollars, a sum most in position during this war.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Underwood from a special committee providing for the election of city officers in Henderson. The eamble implied a censure upon Lieutenant-Colonel Foster as having, "without authority of law," interfered with the municipal officers &c. Mr. Poindexter moved to strike out the never had much sense, and Clay Smith must have seared out of you what little you did House in favor of the preamble, and thought it high time for the Legislature to assert its dis approval of all military usurpation. Mr. Bell did not think the General Assembly ought to acts concerning which there was no legal proof or any evidence whatever beyond simple assertion. It would be manifestly improper

The act to compel all public school-teacher and officers of incorporated educational insti-tutions to take an oath of fidelity to the Gov bate ensued. Mr. Huston made one of th Cochrane, of Shelby, one of the most remarks

a decided check upon a manner of enlistmen which has been bringing the State into dis-

who left Cumberland Gap on the 19th inst.

following statement: On the morning of Sunday, the 17th inst.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT - The Washingto

correspondent of the New York World writes:

Some time ago I stated to you that immediately after the great battle before Eichmond Jeff Oavis-ent a private letter to Louis Napolson and Queen Victoria saking for an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, stating at the same time the reasons why it could never be either conquered or subjugated. These reasons were carefully set forth in a memoir systematically written, giving a historical summary of the events since the beginning of the war, and explaining to the French emperor their presented rights and be conduct of the war since the fall of Fort Sumpter. It now seems that Louis Napoleon, siver having taken cognizance of this letter, sent to M. Thouvenel, who, struck by the facts herein contained, sent word to the French Consul in Richmond to come immediately to Paris in order to state whether or not Jeff Davis's assert-

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SECOND CON-SIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SPOOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTULKY.

FILLOW-CITILENS: Having been tendered a commission in the volunteer service of the United States, and having accepted the commission, my office as your Representative in Congress because igno facto vacant.

It thus resigning the trust you committed to me, I have done what in this extraordicary juncture I conceive to be my duty to myself, to you, and to our common country. I hope and oslieve that you will approve the step. Whatever I have and whatever I am are at the command of my country in this struggle for her existence; and, in casing to serve her as a Representative in Congress, I but elect a field of service wherein my humble exertions may parchance be more offectual and more salutary. I resign to you my trust in order the more completely to carry out the spirit with which you confided it.

Believe the the standard gratitude to you. I shall ever cherish the memory of this mark of your confidence as among the prodest and most precious treasures of my life. You can easily find a Representative more capable than I am, and the more more competitive my mid-

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 280

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862. We consider it, as every intelligent and

patriotic Kentuckian must, of the utmost imce that our fellow-citizens of this State should at once come forward and fully meet requisitions made upon them by the Federal vernment for troops to put down the rebellion. The country expects much of Kentucky, and has a good right to expect much 3" her. Kentucky expects much of her own sons Because she has a proud historic renown, be rebel invasions, raids, robberies, murders, aid stations, because she must suffer more from this rebellion while it lasts than perhaps States north of her are sweeping to her condition through all the coming time, we o wait for a conscription, may rise up as one man to enrol themselves under the old banner hat now casts its holy shadow upon her soil. Certain it is that Kentucky, inasmuch as she of the rebels, be a bleeding border forever, has sense as well as for bravery to hesitate or hang

It has been suggested by some, that, were to enlist in the army, the rebel citizen remaining at home, would, in any cris hat might arise, be able to carry everything hoods. Undoubtedly many loval citizens are need be, their secession neighbors. But there ous, that the secessionists and the secession athizers throughout Kentucky, impelled w the fear of the draft, are making and atby thousands upon thousands. Some of these, off, whilst the rest, caught in their flight, will good conduct or be kept as prisoners of state essity, then, for Union men's remaining at mies. The danger to our Kentucky homes i of invasion by formidable forces from without strengthened and guided by the rebel fugitive who have fled and are fleeing from among us, and the only way of successfully encountering and driving back such forces is to swell th Federal army by heavy and prompt enrolments. Instead of vainly relying upon indient localities, we must have United States our enemies from the face of the land and an

We now behold a trial of patriotism among True hearts and true lips are asking which of all the States will be foremost and which hind-most in the trial. For the one, there will be high honor, for the other, only shame. It is, as a New York contemporary says, a stern or-deal, testing, as nothing else could, the stuff each State is made of. Every State must meet It in the face of all future generations, and credit or discredit, glory or shame, will be the abiding result. We are now at the very pinch The Government, in its necessi ties, has called upon every loyal State for it ue quota of men. The manner in which that quota is furnished-whether by prompt, cheer pulsory process of statute law-will be noted. nd will go for all time into history. The distinction is a broad one. Posterity cannot fail They will know nothing and care nothing about the fact that one State had other of the little advantages or disadvantages people of one State did a patriotic duty volunily, which the people of another State would a sure index of the different qualities of the patriotism of the different States, and they vill honor or dishonor accordingly

We copy in another column a letter as gallant a spirit as ever lived, and it appears about one hundred, behaved most gallantly hour and a half and driving them temporarily fully, refusing to approach even within sight of

norses and fleeing for life. who thus disgraced themselves were indeed tle, but they were generally Kentuckians, and we have always supposed that nineteen Kenuckians out of twenty, even taken at random rely but desperately without waiting to be drilled and disciplined and made grad ally familiar with the smell of gunpowder. The men who volunteered for service under Leor and officer he was; they knew, that, with very fight with the rebels wherever there should em to be a chance for one; and it is strange, passing strange, that they placed the selves under him if they were not thoroughly onvinced in their own hearts that they wo But we suppose that men are as often mis regard to that of their neighbors.

Colonel Metcalfe is well convinced that if hi men, instead of scampering off for safety, had erse, there might have been a brilliant vice tory. We are glad to learn that a considers umber of the fugitives from the fight were arrested by order of Gen. Nelson, and placed in confinement at Lexington. Let them be tried and punished. We don't suppose them to be traitors, but cowardice is one of the most monstrous crimes a soldier can be guilty of. The e such as to teach all soldiers that there i more danger in running than in fighting. We must make them more afraid of the former than of the latter. And yet we should like t e them fight from some higher motive than the fear of running.

It seems very difficult to get news no om the important point to which all though are turned, the Rappahannock. Beyond all doubt, fighting, more or less general, is going or ents are excluded from the scene, and the telhowever, that the rebels, though so confiden in their strength as to attempt daily and night-ly to cross the river in order to engage the bank, have as yet been foiled and repulsed in account given of a brilliant achievement of he river will prove true. We want at least a the mighty and glorious victory, which, we

It is still, we presume, the policy of ou act at present only upon the defensive, await ily pouring in to share their danger and their glory. The same causes however that make the Federal forces willing to wait must necessarily render the rebels impatient for the great hazard. We trust that in that case the azard will prove fatal to those incurring it

We have already stated that Gene W. Johnson, who had command of the Federal troops in the recent fight near Galle tin, had been released upon parole, and that he was on his ways to this city. The General, ccompanied by Assistant Adjutant General Furner, and Captain Lebo, of the Second In diana cavalry, arrived in this city last evening half an hour, all of General Johnson's comenty-five men gave way. The force surrendered by Gene officers. Among the killed was Lie alry. The rebel loss was thirteen killed and forty wounded, including several officers, and he Federal loss in killed and wounded

The New York Evening Post urges Jen. Halleck to issue a general order, like that med by Gen. Buell for his own depa ding any officer or soldier in any of armies to give his parole to the enemy, when Major-General Wright reached here last captured, not to serve till exchanged, unless night from your city with his stan, and has he person thus promising has the express written authority of the General in command for

ntering into such an ongagement. The Post says with truth that the greatest absurdities have been practised and tolerated for some time in the West in this matter of aroling prisoners of war.

Kentucky with his small force, he paroled and mander. He was not led away by any pop turned adrift, as fast as he caught them, all lar demand or clamor for the immediate en e small squads of soldiers he could surprise In the aggregate, the men thus sworn to remain inoffensive spectators till duly exchanged amounted probably to a much larger force an Morgan's own, and, if he had been compelled to carry his prisoners with him, or to send them to the rear under convoy, he would have found it impossible to do one half the damage he did, and would have fatally compromised his safety before he got beyond the State. But with an ingenuity which would have been thought shameless if dis-played by Yankees, but is praiseworthy in a rebel land-pirate, he no sooner captured a dozen or fifty men than he turned them away, sworn to do him no more damage; and thus relieved himself of a burden he could not have a deeper stake than any of her sisters in the success of the Government, and hence it would dishonor her character for wisdom and good ingenuity equal to his own, they had clung to im, and refused to give their parole, they would have brought him up at a very early

Whether Gen, Halleck adopt the suggestion oug, thanks to Gen. Buell, is at an end in Kentucky and Tennessee. We shall see what John Morgan and the rest of the land-pirates John Morgan and the rest of the land-pirates will do about it. But possibly it may not unforeseen, and every precaution was our own officers and soldiers. A highly re- eral Morgan took it from them, it was be long ago when a portion of our troops sur-rendered to the guerillas, assures us that he same causes which render it impracticable for dered to the guerillas, assures us that he heard some of them say with every appearparole and go and stay at home at our ease.'

The Albany Evening Journal speaks a andsome word for Kentucky, "Gentlemen ndowed with more backbone than discre ion." says our distinguished New York conemporary, "continue to speak contemptuous-y of the loyalty of Kentucky; but they will ttitude of that State. They will do well to emember that had she gone over into the anks of the rebel States, the seat of war could have been transferred from the Cumerland and the Tennessee to the Ohio; that stead of capturing Memphis and Nashville ouis; that instead of penetrating with our mies into the heart of the insurgent country, ve should have all we could do during the winter and spring to defend our own frontier. They will do well to remember that Kentucky mly for what she has done but for what she

published it to the world. I am a careful reader of your country daily, and do not remember to have seen any such law published by you. I write for information. I cannot believe that Congress has passed any such act, but if so, the people should know it.

Yours, J. M. MEYER.

Certainly Congress has passed no such act.

We have not seen Mr. Arnold's speech, but Mr. Arnold knows that Congress has passed no such act. And the Cincinnati Enquirer, which is said to have published Mr. Arnold's peech, knows that Congress has passed no such act.

REBEL OUTRAGE -The Cincinnati Commer whackers, supposed to be from Boone county, Ky., went to the residence of Mr. Jeff. Cleve-land, eight miles below Covington, on the oank of the Ohio river, on Sunday afternoon ast, and, after sacking the house of everything they could carry away, set fire to the building and beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Cleveland and his family were absent at the residence of Mr. Carey Allen at the time. The only person left at his own residence was a negro girl. The niscreants told her that they intended to burn very Union house they came across. As soon s they departed she gave the alarm, and several neighbors soon arrived at the scene of the fire, and succeeded in subduing the flames before any material damage was done.

The Richmond Whig estimates the ighting strength of the South at a million of nen. To get at the result, it coolly counts in the whole of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Western Virginia. The actual fighting orce of the seceded States was from the first ess than 700,000, and it has been greatly reduced by sickness and the fatality of the bat tle-field. The rebel Confederacy cannot now bring into the field more than 400,000 effective fighting men, and, with proper energy, we can crush this force before Christmas. If we exert our whole strength and vigor we can pu a full stop to the rebellion within the next few weeks. And we shall do it if we are half worthy to be the sons of our fathers.

One of the rabble in the tragedy of Œdipus, when he was upbraided with his re bellion, and asked by the prophet if he had ot taken an oath to be loyal, falls to scratching his head, and replies: "Why yes, truly, I have taken such an oath, but it is a hard thing that an oath should be a man's master." Sophocles puts this language into the mouth of one of the rabble, thereby indicating his sense at once of the baseness of the sentiment and of its appropriateness alone to the scum and dregs ciety. Yet in our day and land how many rebels of whatever class or sex are in regard to paths morally superior to this Greek ragamuffin?

iant, though comparatively unimportant afthe immediate vicinity of Paris, Monroe coun ty, northeast Missouri. A Lieutenant and sixty men, of Gen. Merrill's command, fearessly attacked two hundred gaerillas. The ately, leaving several of their dead, and more hat were wounded. Prisoners, guns, wagons, orses, baggage, and stores were captured with trivial losses on our part. The rebels were chased and thoroughly scattered.

THE BATTLE OF CACHE.-In "the battle of Cache," in Arkansas, 400 of the troops under command of Captain Blackburn fought and routed General Albert Rust's army of sever Texas regiments and two regiments of Arkansas conscripts—in all over 6,000 men. Capt. B. was in the fight, and says that before they retreated they "supposed Curtis's whole army was in the woods, and every man fighting on his own account." He reports their loss at over 400, and says the aim of our men was almost unerring. The history of this war does not furnish the evidence of a more gallant ight than that of "Cache."

THE HON. JOHN M. BOTTS .- This gentler has been sent from Richmond to Salisbury, N. , where he is kept under close surveillance not exactly as a prisoner, but not a free agent. under the new rebel conscript law, which ous rule-voung Botts being lame. The re-

rincipal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, acompanies the Kansas regiments in their re-urn from the Indian Expedition. He and his family were escorted to the Union camps from Park Hill, by Colonel Cloud, of the Kansas second, who also brought with him the archives of the nation.

Col. Forrest .- The Nashville Union learns upon good authority that this marauder was within six miles of Lebanon, Tenn., on Satur-to be organized and kept in pay, the third day night, with a force estimated at from one | wants all defence to be left to the Federal Govand to fifteen hundred.

cial Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. Room No. 10, CAPITAL HOTEL, }

been engaged with the Governor and military authorities in investigating the position of Iffairs in our State. And that position, I can issure all doubting and timid persons, is most atisfactory. The pseparations heretore made by General Boyle for preventing the advance of the enemy into the heart of our State hav peen of a character to do credit to any con pulsion of our invaders when the effort, wi inadequate forces would have been madne but he held Lebanon, Danville, Nicholasvil Lexington, and other points of the greates the Capital and forming the base for the effect The rebels were foiled as soon as they could not penetrate the bluegrass region, and the larger their numbers the more inevitable was might almost as well seek subsistence in the serts of Zahara as in the country between London and Cumberland Gap; while Gener Morgan is amply supplied for two weeks siego and his position for that period is impregnabl No force can be driven from the Gap except by starving it out, and no force can beleaguer t for any length of time without bringing all its supplies from Tennessee. In the mean-time relief is pressing forward, not in detached the rebels, as would have been the case had and impulsive, but in overwhelming array and we may confidently expect that the insu gents will be swept as chaff before the wind taken to prevent disaster.

cause they had not been provident enough t the rebels to subsist their army in the counties between Garrard and Harlan must retard the advance of our troops, for, with all the hue and cry which has been raised against "waiting for transportation," no large body of men and horses can move in an exhausted untry until rations and provender are await ing requisitions. I read yesterday of thirty miles of wagons crossing a pontoon bridge of the Yorktown Peninsula, which gives some the Yorktown Pennsula, which gives some own army in the West has been owing to the or army in the West has been owing to the or army everything for subsistence by our ado carry everything for subsistence by our ac rancing forces toward Cumberland Gap. The nust be wagoned over one hundred and thirt niles of roads terribly cut up. It takes ragon nearly a fortnight to make the roun rip from Lexington to the Gap and back nd it must carry forage for its horses nearly all the way. Despite these drawbacks, we shall soon hear of the whereabouts of Nelson

and Jackson, and they will give a good report In the House this morning the Senate bill acy will do well to remember that Kentucky abolishing the Military Board was taken up. It transfers all the powers of the Board to the o us-that in her present loyal position she is Executive, and authorizes the Adjutantouse-that in her present to an incremental protection of the war. Let us generously give her credit not the requisite clerical force in their departments, the number of clerks and their salaries has prevented. Let us admit that without her aid, to-day the Southwest would be irretrieval and, to-day the Southwest would be irretrievably lost to the Union." This is generous; but, as we are deeply persuaded, not more generous than just.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
Dear Stras: I see in the Clinionati Equiver of Saturday, 23d inst, the report of a speech of Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, with the caption, "We have authorized the President to proclaim that every slave that in an open, fair way shall kill a traitor shall thereby purchase freedom for himself, wife, children, and mother." Now, sir, I write you to know if Congress has ever passed such an act? and if so, why you, as a public journalist, have not published it to the world. I am a careful reader of your country daily, and do not remoter to have seen any such law published by you. I write for information and of residence of every Kentucky volundary and of residence of every Kentucky volundary and of residence of every Kentucky volundary. Fifty men will cover our loss in killed, bright for such mothers and freedom for information." It is such that of the Cartain the place of nativity and of residence of every Kentucky volundary. bly lost to the Union." This is generous; but, as the powers heretofore delegated to the Military and of residence of every Kentucky volun-

Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise a State force of ten thousand men, with amendments, which makes it optional with the Governor to call them out and not obligatory upon him. By this bill a company of one hundred men may be raised in each Representative district, and these companies are to be formed into regiments as the law may designate. These companies are to constitute a police guard in their localities and aid the civil authorities in executing the laws, or be employed in force under executive orders. Mr. Rousseau, of Metcalfe, proposed as a substitute for the bill another, directing the Governor forthwith by proclamation to call into service three volunteer regiments, either cavalry or mounted infantry, for twelve months. Each regiment to bonsist of twelve companies and this force to be used for the border protection. This subtitute was rejected—45 to 25. Mr. Taylor offered an amondment to the existing a south of Big Hill is entirely destitute, and substants be sent from Lexingston. To supply one cavalry regiment at the Gap one hundred wagons will be required.

I had a narrow escape. Shortly after the above encounter, while with Col. Oden, some distance behind our men, a hundred rebels dashed down the road after us. Fortunately I had placed about two hundred Tennessee infantry in the bushes on the roadside, who fired on the enemy as they were seizing us. Several of them were killed and wounded, the rest driven back, and we saved. At the time the Tennesseens fired three was not a man of my regiment in sight. In company with my few deliverers I hastened to the camp, where I found about two hundred mens and the time the Tennesseens fired three was not a man of my regiment in sight. In company with my few the time and wounded, the rest driven back, and we saved. At the time the Tennesseens fired three was not a man of my regiment in sight. In company with my few the time and wounded, the rest driven back, and we saved. At the time the Tennesseen is fired three was not a man of my regiment in sight. In company with my few there is the time and a State force of ten thousand men, with amend-Mitute was rejected-45 to 25. Mr. Taylor ofred an amendment to the original bill, nuthorizing the Governor, if in his opinion the public safety demands it, to seize and press into service whatever may be required, taking care that a valuation shall be made and received given therefore. It think we did exceedingly well under the shall be made and receipts given therefor. Mr. Underwood did not approve this amendment, as he thought the Governor could make contracts with patriotic citizens without bringing upon the State the odium of seizure. Mr. . Ward thought the amendment the best feaare in the bill, and instanced the order given Col. Jacob to move his regiment on Sunday rom this city by a forced march to Madison ounty, to meet marauders. How could that der be obeyed unless horses and other requite materials were instantly obtained? Governor evidently has the power with out this bill it would be better to have it inaggage, and in consequence with great celerast and unwieldy baggage-trains, they can

ery forcible remarks. He said that though be made in some locations, and if Federal offie made in some locations, and if Federal offirs stop to make contracts, all marauders will
rs stop to make contracts, all marauders will
responsed in vain. The plain question inbled is whether we will permit marauders
center the State at pleasure and steal all they
ant, or we shall take measures to prevent
the raids by taking the requisite property
eans, with the assurance of full compensanon. The rebels move unincumbered with
Paris. ers stop to make contracts, all marauders will to enter the State at pleasure and steal all they want, or we shall take measures to prevent uch raids by taking the requisite property tion. The rebels move unincumbered with , and if our armies are to be supplied by ver catch up with them. I am glad that the House, by a vote of fifty-four to twenty-one, sustained these views and the amendment of Mr. Taylor. Mr. Finnell proposed to amend officers and privates, who are to receive \$18 a month instead of \$13. This was opposed by Messrs. Underwood and B. Clay. The original bill reduces the pay of officers, but leaves privates the same as in the regular army, and good conduct.

Metcalfe, abandoned by his own regiment, and though too few to retrieve the action, at least saved the honor of our arms. Lieut. Col. Childs will accepts the thanks of the Major-General, and convey to his officers and soldiers his high appreciation of their gallantry and good conduct. or made a brief stand and then fled precipi-officers and privates, who are to receive \$18 ely, leaving several of their dead, and more a month instead of \$13. This was opposed by privates the same as in the regular army, and it does not provide for clothing or for transportation. This amendment was rejected b vote of forty-three to thirty-six, notwithstanding an eloquent appeal in its favor by its originator. The soldiers called into the service of the State are not put on an equal booting with those in the Federal pay; the latter obtain three dollars and a half monthly as commutation for clothing and are transported without expense from their place of enlistment their regiments and to their homes when discharged. While our State troops thus reeive less pay they do not subject themselves to any less danger, and Kentucky should be lib-eral to her volunteers without stint, and not put them in a position to be stigmatized as halfpay soldiers. Kentucky should adopt no niggard policy—she should be ready to expend her dollar on those who are willing to expend their last drop of blood in her defence. should be princely in her provisions for their comfort and that of their dependent families left behind. Cold charity is but poor food for the thousands of wives and children who ar now appealing everywhere for aid, and even ary in view of the close proximity of the the Federal allotment system has proved inadand the was removed the first week equate. There is no one probably in the Leg islature who proposes to enlist as a private sol. dier, but many will be happy to serve as offi-cers with liberal salaries, and it seems hard, therefore, that a beggarly pittance should be loled out to the patriots who fill our ranks.

Mr. Turner moved to lay the bill and all it

tived. Various other propositions were mad

oill as reported from the Committee, the sec

ernment, and the fourth wants to do nothing

to oppose the advance of the Confederates and marauding bands. The temper of the House wever, was evidently arrerse to any innova on on the out as carefully prepared by th ommittee. To try the opinion of members what might be regarded as a test question Mr. Z. Ward, of Woodford, moved an amendment that no recruit to this force shall be re ceived until the full quota of the State is obthe bill was then passed, 64 yeas, 16 nays

NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- The Edite of the Commonwealth learns by private letter to a citizen of Frankfort from the Gap, of the date of the 20th, that the enemy on this side of the mountain is said to consist of eight regiments of infantry, three thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery. The Home Guards have fired on them at different times, with what result is not known. The correspondent says: "We have rations to last us at least fifty days. We have full rations of bacon and beef for thirty-eight days, and by reducing them ve could make them last sixty. Of rice, hominy, and beans we have enough for 112 days. Breadstuffs we have only for fifteen days, but can grind our hominy on the mill, and make rations that will last much longer than an enemy can live on Cumberland river.' The correspondent says the officers many of enemy, but General Morgan will not allow it. | th He says the pickets were firing all day of the 19th and 20th on the south side of the mountain, with but little damage in all probability

A rebel paper says, that, in the South Hope leans trustfully upon her anchor." She hay lean upon it if she likes, but she has drifted out to a part of the ocean of events, where she has not cable enough to let he nchor touch bottom.

It is said there are fellows in some of e States who sue the volunteers and trustee he bounties given them. Such scamps should e promptly arrested and punished for disging enlistments

There is nothing in Jeff Davis's me age calculated to create alarm in the United States except his appeal to Providence. Something must undoubtedly be done about that.

Gallatin is occupied at present by Col. ambright's Pennsylvania regiment.

RICHMOND, Aug. 24, 1862.

I have had stirring times since I left Lexingon. Yesterday, about one o'clock, my picktak were driven in from the top of Big Hill,
bout fifteen miles from Richmond, to my camp
ware the force of the hill. Limmediately scaled.

Fifty men will cover our loss in killed, teer, and that superadded duty would impose the necessity probably of sending agents to I have been holding the enemy in check for ras passed without a dissenting vote—a high me, less than fourteen miles distant, and may ach attack me at any hour. I had determined, however, to fight before giving up the are for the State. Robinson, the Acting-Governary of the State.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise. State force of ten thousand men, with amend-state for a supply one cavalry must be sent from Lexing-around them! They left in a parry, with a loss of fifty-two killed, wounded, and prison.

> out of town, and immediately despatched run-ners out on the Lexington road to hasten Col. Link, who was approaching from that direc-tion. He arrived about 12 o'clock with reinpone their attack, and to-day retreated.
>
> LEONIDAS METCALFE.

THE FIGHT AT BIG HILL. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF KENTUCKY RICHMOND, August 26, 1862.

ood conduct.

By order of Major-General Nelson.

J. MILLS KENDRICK,
A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

Official—J. E. Stacey, A. A. A. G.

To the Editors of the Louisburg Carro, Aug. 24, 1862.

Gentlemen: I have just seen a letter in your paper of yesterday, from John Olney, of of Yesterday, from Yesterday, from Yesterday, from Yesterday, from Yesterday, To the Editors of the Louisville Journa paper of yesterday, from John Olney, of Paducah, that requires a few corrections. Your editorial referred to, was, with one exception, correct. That one exception was the unconditional release of R. O. Cobb, the last time be was arrested. It is true that the commander of the post at Paducah advised his release, but, as he was arrested in Gan Boyles commender. rectly from Gen. B., I could not recognize any jurisdiction in the matter in Col. Olney; and therefore held Mr. Cobb under \$10,000 bonds to appear whenever his presence should be required. The bond is on file in the Marshal's office, or was when I left, and Cobb can be prosecuted at any time. Col. Olney says he sent a force to Eddyville and arrested Mr. Cobb, The force was sent for another purpose, and Capt. Flood arrested Cobb at the suggestion of some loyal citizens. Col. O. says, upon juvesamendments on the table, but this was negaand rejected, for there are four distinct opinions in the House-one wants the

JNO. R. HOWLETT. Late Provost Marshal mader Ger

FIGHT BETWEEN THE HOME GUARDS OF DANVILLE AND THE REBELS—TOTAL DE FEAT OF THE LATTER.

OF THE LATTER.

DANVILLE, August 26, 1862

Home Guards of this place were by couriers last night that between tree hundred recruits for the gueriow infesting the mountain districts h

them are very anxious to go out and meet the poor style.

The vastly inferior force of Capt. Chiles and

to either side. The enemy were seen about Patterson's, two and a half miles south, and some dozen shells were thrown amongst them.

Our readers will see from this that the enemy out the loss of a drop of blood. One of his men, however—Mr. John Durham—was slightly wounded by his pickets. He had been september of the south of the

Capt. Chiles afterwards made his attack, not having seen or heard of Capt. Mann. One of Capt. Mann.'s party—Mr. James Petty, of Harrodsburg—was shot and killed through mistake by one of Capt. Chiles's pickets. The Harrodsburg squad arrived here about dawn, and, being unable to give any information of Capt. Chiles or his men, and none of them having arrived, six or eight men including

' save and except his remarkable celerity

LATER.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26—7 P. M.

EDITORS JOURNAL: I sent you a few hasty lines this morning. Since then I have learned more about the affair.

When the rebels were found, they had camped in front of Mr. John Shelby's house, seven miles south of this place. Our men niade an attack on them; the rebels retreated into the hotse and cellar, and haid down for fear of balls from the windows. Mr. Shelby and family were retained in the house (hey being Union) as safeguards. Our men killed and wounded fifteen, and brought away seventeen prisoners and a number of horses. To-day

[Herald's Despatch.] ted in every county in the State, and there is eason to believe they are fully prepared with rms, and only wait an opportunity to raise

strange and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers. Long correspondence between Bragg and the ditors is published.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just tarted at Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburg Whig says the Federal gunsons thave taken six unmounted heavy guns from Maques Bluff, Yazoo river. There were ungors from secression sources that the gunsors from secression sources that the guns from secression sources that the gunsor from the secretary se

destroyed. sengers from Ft. Abererombie report the

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862. We find in the Nashville Unio owing proclamation issued recently at Hartsessee, by John Morgan, the guerilla:

Headquarters Morgan's Brigade, Harrsville, Tenn.

Having noticed in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette of the 15th inst. an article dated "Paris, Ky, 14th August, 1862," whereby it appears its meles south of this place. About six men immediately armed and mountmiselves, and left, under command of Al. Chiles, determined to harass, if they not defeat them.

short distance down the Standford road aptured a straggler of the rebel band, old them that the whole force was endabout a mile from there in the yard of Shelby, Esq., a staunch Union man. Chiles then dismounted his men and led them in admirable order to the averaging to Mr. Shelby's house. He there det them, giving U. S. Marshal Sneed and of one squad, he retaining comfort he other. Orders were heard being by the robel officers, which indicated they were anticipating the attack. The considering the simultaneously, which the HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE, HARTSVILLE, TENN.

tions.
Signed by me, this 18th day of August, A
D. 1862.
JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.
John Morgan, whatever his fighting qualities may or may not be, is a very weak minded man. He says that the conduct the agents of the Federal Government if all the laws of civilized nations. Let us see how this is. The policy of the U.S. agents the property of private loyal citizens. Now his body from putrefaction, he must know nations for him to rob private citizens friendly o the Government, it can't be against the private citizens hostile to the Governmen How on earth can it be more in accordance with civilization for him to rob private Union men than for us to compel private traitors to make good the damage?
Everybody knows that John Morgan take

money and horses and all other kinds of propmaking compensation. We all know, for instance, that he took from the Express four bodied and armed, but who surrendered without resistance. Capt. Chiles's company had not been at the house, but we learned from a member of it that they had gone to Danwille before day. The main body of the rebels had left about dawn for Stanford. We secured the prisoners and horses and sent the former with an excort of honor (?) to General Smith's headquarters at Kentucky river. The horses will be left to Gen. Boyle's disposal. The worthy gentlemen comprising the aforesaid rebellious band were rude, uncouth representatives of Henry, Nelson, Oldman, and one or two other counties. One itizens for his robberies, he will, for ever dollar thus taken, take two from Union men. holding their persons responsible for the forth-coming of the amount, will have no more influence upon our civil and military authoritie have too much self-respect to let their policy be controlled or influenced by the threats of a predatory ruffian. Any murderer might pr hung for his murders, he will hang twice th number of honest citizens, but the proclam tion would do the accomplices no good. It while the chief portions of Kentucky, Ten nessee, Virginia, the whole of Maryland, and cirtually the whole of Missouri, are in ou power, and while our armies are occupyi ost of the principal cities of the South and are about to occupy the rest, the guerillas o any other sort of rebels think fit to undertak o bully the United States Government at the the bigges

fools on the face of the habitable globe THE LAST AFFAIR AT GALLATIN .- We publish, in another column, Gen. R. W. Johnson's official report of his late fight with John Morgan's guerillas at Gallatin. We have read it, as all our friends will, with intense pain and deep mortification. It is much such a story as the gallant Col. Metcalfe had to tell in his letter that we published yesterday. We have been all along under the impre

that the Federal troops at Gallatin fought with distinguished bravery, yielding only to the force of overwhelming numbers. But in this of the officers and soldiers disgraced themselve to the last degree. They acted like base cov ards. They covered themselves all over with shame. No thought of what was due to the own names, to the character of their chivalri General, to the renown of their respective ceived:

\*\*Melena, Ark., August 24, via Cairo, 26.—To

\*\*Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Satisfactory news is received of the army and navy expedition which was sent down the river. Near Milliken's Bend, the rebel trans-

iscended the Yazoo above Sunflower and returned up the Mississippi, the troops scouring
the shores and scattering guerilla camps
with great success. This is the substance of
Col. Wood's report. Much credit is due to
Acting Flag Officer Phelps, who commanded
the naval forces. Col. Ellet, who commanded
the ram fleet, \* \* \* leaving Helena, and
it has returned to the latter place after having
accomplished its work with great success.

Senator Seward left Washington to-day for
several weeks sojourn at his home in New
York.

derision and mockery. But we will say no more upon this revolt heme. It makes us sick at heart and stomach At the head of fighting men, Gen. Johnson would have put an end to Morgan's career of robbery. But he led things with white livers and the guerilla chieftain is exulting in

victory. Very many of the States, and indeed nearly all of them, have shown the nobles patriotism in their responses to the call of the Government for soldiers. We know not which of them, thus far, has done best. Illinois stands exceedingly prominent. The New York Post says, that, under the former calls, she has already sent to the field seventy thousand mer -one soldier to every twenty-five of her er tire population. Their services the country honors. Their heroism will be remembered ng as Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shilo have a place in our national history. Under

teers the quota of the State is something mor than twenty-seven thousand.

It was thought by her leading men that the prejudice of the recruiting service.

Chicago, August 27.

A special to the Tribune from Cairo Saturday last says that a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Road when three miles beyond Cortland was attacked by guerilläs numbering 400, destroying the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the 42d Illinois. Eight rebels were killed. Federal loss two wounded and two missing.

Memphis, Aug. 25.

The Grenada Appeal of the 21st says that the British steamer Racer touchefat Charleston on the 20th, having despatches for foreign consuls, and then sailed southward.

A fierce quarrel is raging between General Bragg and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers. fence of the great cause to one hundred an twenty thousand men—a drain of one soldie

It must not be forgotten that while Illin minors from secession sources that the gun-nats had also captured a steamer laden with ,000 stand of arms near Milliken's Bend, the mas destined for General Hindman at Little tions in it where the rebel flag has been flyar within the month past, and where a citizen' personal safety would be endangered by rdent advocacy of the Union cause. It thought at Washington and Springfield that there are in Illinois not less than seven hun dred treasonable societies based upon so Knights of the Golden Circle built. Yet ho overwhelming popular sentiment which say

Correspondents at St. Augustine re sent the women of that city as furious rebels though fed and kept alive by the rations dis might be well to stop their rations for a little while. Perhaps empty stomachs would prov

President through the New York Tribune, and the President made a public reply. Greeley and on the bank of Red river, the driver had a severe fit of presumption, and the Pre-

THE GUERILLA WARFARE UP THE TEXNES SEE—THE DESTRUCTION OF BOATS. - The steamer Lancaster No. 4 received orders at Co. abus on Sunday, the 17th inst., to make trip up the Tennessee for sick and wounded oldiers. A correspondent, who was on board furnishes us the following memoranda:

entered the Tennessee on Monday morning and ran up about one hundred and ten mile tied up to an island for the night. On Tuesday morning we again headed up stream and had ran but a short distance when we met a barge loaded with government stores floating down the river. We made the barge fast to our boat and again started on up iver, but had ran but a little distance whe we met another barge similarly freighted, also a large quantity of flour floating in the stream We tied the barges up at Wilie's Landing, and informed the people that they would be held esponsible for their safety. We learned ther rom two men, representing themselves as the arpenter and steward of the steamer Skylark, nat the steamers Skylark and Callie en captured by the guerillas, who, after the had taken all the valuable things out of them nformed that the boats were private propert The crews of both steamers were forced to take an oath not to take up arms against the

outhern Confederacy.

We learned the position of the rebels from these two men, and prepared to start up th of our pilots had deserted us, notwithstanding hey had been offered all the protection for the oilot house they wished. Placed in this most unpleasant position, one hundrd and twenty miles up the Tennessee, surrounded by guerillas and no pilots, we hardly knew what to do. But our clerk finally concluded he could pilot us slowly up the river to where the boats were burned and we could probably obtain one o the pilots from those boats. We met about twenty-five of the officers and passengers o the Skylark in a vawl on their way down the river. Amongst this crowd we found the pilot of the Skylark and secured his services. At this place our mate, who was then actin captain, refused to run the boat any furthe

unless we returned to Fort Hieman and obauthorities to seize in payment the property of tain a squad of soldiers. We therefore turned the boat around and returned to Fort Hieman. We heard at this place that Clarksville was captured and Fort Donelson invested.
We remained at Fort Hieman two days ferrying troops across to Fort Henry, when w again started up the Tennessee. We ran i William Terry, with the guns and crew of the gunboat Robb on board. She had passed up the river the evening before we nieked un the thousand dollars belonging to Mr. Bland of barges, and had been fired into by the rebels, his city, and has never restored a dollar. His who were then on board the Skylark, whereupon she cut her barges loose and pitched he freight overboard, in order that she might escape capture. We remained here until next morning, when we found we could not ge our trip up to Pittsburg Landing. We then eturned down the river, and with great difficulty made our way up to Louisville, where We found the people of Newburg and vicin

that Johnson had crossed the river with tw

says that the army of the Union now massed in Virginia between Washington and Richmond presents such a force as has not been equalled in the annals of modern warfar Without stating numbers, it is sufficient to which drives the rebels to the choice of battle or to a policy of retreats for the purpose of prolonging the war. The force which will advance on Richmond will be one that will require more power than it is believed the entire rebel country possesses to meet it with soon be in condition to reinforce the already powerful armies in front of the enemy. The ilitary plan of holding the enemy away

evening, having left the Gap on Saturday last. They bring a most gratifying report from Gen.
Morgan's gallant little band of loyal troops who have possession of the Gap. Gen. Mor-gan feels confident that he can hold his position against any force that may threaten him The troops under his command are in the enjoyment of most excellent health, have supplies which will last them for sixty days. Foraging parties are sent out regularly into Powell's Valley, which make gratifying returns in the shape of provisions and forage. There is a rebel force of from fifty to sixty thousand surrounding the Gap, fully one hall troops feel confident that they cannot be dis tenants Harrington and Morton have been

ordered home on the recruiting service. MCA A centleman who left Gen. W. Morgan' camp, at Cumberland Gap, says, that a fer Gap. The rebel troops are living chiefly on apples and roasting ears. The "transportation" of eight regiments that invaded Kertucky consisted of two wagons.

Such of the abolitionists as are going nto the army are very anxious to have nig gers fight by their side. They are probabl afraid that they can't stand the smell of gunpowder, and so are anxious to have it i ized by a counter-smell.

re to receive ruffianly treatment from the ebel Government, they must not suffer them elves to be captured. If any of them are con ious of lacking the spunk to die rather tha be taken, let them resign. Ber It is proposed in the Confederate Co

ress to lay an export duty on cotton and to eco. But, during the war, only Federal essels will be permitted to export cotton and obacco from rebel ports, and they won't pay the duties.

against volunteers with the consent of their Mr. Buchanan has changed his mind securities. Some loyal gentlemen oppo-but it finally passed by a vote of 15 to 7. and concluded not to leave Wheatland. His Wheatland neighbors say he is always exciting pleasant expectations only to disappoint All absentees from the army

leave should be punished by disfranchisement and otherwise. They are entitled to neith suffrage nor sufferance. Gen. Van Dorn has written a letter, elling what he expects to accomplish He is evidently a fellow of considerable expecta-

tions. Men. After this war, crutches will be arded as insignia of honor, and the ladie will prefer a one-legged man to a two-legged

take an oath of allegiance before they emnize the rite of marriage. A true Union woman is like the sug New Yonk, August 27.

An immense and enthusiastic war meetin was held in the park to-day. A number o speeches were made by prominent citizens an resolutions were adopted pledging their fait fortunes, lives, and honor to crush out the rebellion, and calling on moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to encourage recruiting, and to close places of business a far as practicable at 3 P. M. till the 13th. 1 was hoped the President would authorize Corcoran to-raise a legion of 20,000 men. we sometimes get-a combination of sweet ness and grit. The fate of Charleston, Savar

Mobile, is like the orders under which the New Ironsides sailed from Philadelphia—sealed. The abolitionists have been laboring hard to accomplish their purposes, but the President's chair stops the way.

enemy to surprise them, the Government wil be likely to astonish them.

10 Missouri, Col. Guitar dri s everywhere before him. They can't fac his music. Some men have jumped into the sea to

We hear a great deal about "Arkan

where there is nothing to eat?

th-picks," but what's the use of tooth-picks

coran to raise a legion of 20,000 men.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 27.

The Twentieth Wisconsin leaves for Benton
Barracks on Saturday.

The State Journal publishes a private letter from L. C. Widey, of Pope's army, taken
prisoner at Cedar Mountain, giving an account
of the horrible treatment of prisoners in the
Richmond dungeon. In conclusion, he says:
We are all ready to swing rather than persuade them to countermand orders, we can die
but once.

Sandy Hook, Aug. 27. get out of the rain, and others are reported to have shot themselves to escape the draft. We hope our Legislature will pass law, that, if a man runs upon the battle-field

his wife shall be entitled to a divorce. If the rebels feared the Devil as much his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle it says, is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay and urge on with all their might the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent. as they do a gunboat, there might be hope of their turning Christians.

The Granda Appeal calls the Souther LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. fficers "game-cocks." Probably because the ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, August 28. wear spurs, crow prodigiously, and occasion-Mr. Nat Wolfe offered a resolution yest ally get their combs cut.

If any of our troops get upon Humphrey which declines the adoption of a system Marshall's flank, we hope they will be well gradual emancination of slaves in this State. supplied with sharp-toed boots. ursuance of the recommendation of Presid Lincoln that the United States ought to Our rebel correspondent who calls him-'Turenue" is a turenue of very meagre tem of gradual emancipation, giving to such tate pecuniary aid. The Legisla BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON'S REPORT. BRIG. GEN. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

HARTSVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22, 1862.
Col. J. B. Fry. A. A. G., Chief of Stoff,
Huntwille, Alabama:
I have the honor to report that on the 11th
inst. I left McMinaville, Tenn., in command of
three regiments of infantry, one battery of
artillery, and six hundred and forty cavalry,
taken from the 2d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Stewart, 4th Ky., Capt. Chillson, 5th Ky., Major
Winfrey, and 7th Penn., Col. Wynkoop. With
this force I marched to Smithville, where I was
joined by two additional regiments of infantry.
With this command I proceeded to Liberty.
Here I received an order recalling my infantry
and artillery, and I sent them back to McMinnville.
Hearing that the enemy, under Col. Morgan, the Constitution, has full power to pass lav for the emancipation of slaves, with the co-sent of their owners, making compensation money, and deporting them from the State But Mr. Wolfe, who is chairman of the Hous committee on Federal Relations, does not though he affirms his belief that if the Union

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to ng reported adversely to the passage of the fouse bill to provide that all connected with ducational institutions shall take the oath of allegiance. I must confess to my surprise and mortification at this action. It is unworthy he great conservative body which has rende hought it a small matter unworthy of legis lators; but Senator Speed showed its importance by relating a fact which, though person to himself, is of great significance. When this rebellion first broke out two of his sons were pupils under the charge of the Rev Stuart Robinson, and one of them came to him one day and told him that Mr. Robinson was teaching them treason in the school. In

oone's command.
At this place I heard of the approach of For-

s it was could be restored by a sacrifice of the

ralue of the slaves within the State, the sacri-

fice would be cheerfully made. Of this the

mas teaching them treason in the school. Inquiry confirmed the truth of it; his boys were saved, but three out of five of the youths then in that school are now in the Confederate army, rebels to their country and recreant to their State. The Senator showed, too, that it was entirely constitutional to compel the officers of a chartered college to take an oath of allegiance, as competent for the Legislature to pass this act as to compel lawyers and all public officers to swear allegiance to the State and to the Union. It is strange to me how any one can doubt not merely the expediency, but the necessity of such a bill. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it, and the converse of the biblical maxim is as forcibly correct. Train up our youth in treason, and at maturity they will be the future Jeff Davis's, Yanceys, Toombes, maxim is as forcibly correct. Train up our youth in treason, and at maturity they will be the future Jeff Davis's, Yanceys, Toombees, John Morgans, and Champ Fergusons of the land to again desolate it with fire and sword, and spread the poisonous inculcations of secession. Senator Bush, of Clarke, said his constituents thought action on this bill so important, that at a public meeting they had demanded it, and he knew of no measure which could meet his more cordial approval. Senator Reed, of Larue, thought the bill was a machine to create disloyalty rather than loyalty. He thought we should first swear the people not to elect disloyal trustees of colleges, schools, and seminaries, and then swear the trustees. That would strike at the root of the evil. But the present bill offers a premium to the worst men of the country to become the two rest men of the country to become the could be obtained. The Senator was for conquering by fove. He had heard a great man once say that the best way to subdue our enemy was to love him. Senator Bush asked if we could drive the invaders from the State by

my was to love him. Senator Bush asked if we could drive the invaders from the State by loving them. Senator Read replied that he tion to under-estimate the enemy, and that believed if a more conciliatory course of conthe constant assurances of some New York papers that the Richmond army is but a small | the conservatism of the South would long ago affair will not be allowed to mislead or de-ceive. The new shape of matters is one from power and restored the Union and the longress and the severe penalties, confiscations, and punishments had made the entire South a unit against the Federal Government. The Senator had no doubt that those who difered in opinion were conscientious in their any show of resistance. The new troops of the Union are pouring into the field, and will the treatment of this rebellion from the first,

Senator Whitaker responded in favor of the Richmond is now changed for the new plan of sending a great force to drive him steadily Southward. If he accept battle, his defeat will be overwhelming in its effects on the rebellion. Let us possess our souls in patience until the victory is ours.

The Senator said he had periled his life for the Union, and upon the adjournment of the Legistana and upon the adjou oill. It was not a little thing to make those on the field of Shiloh. Lieut. Hill, and exhibited great coolness and courage. Captain Leabo, 2d Indiana, had command of four companies of his regiment and handled them well, but was taken prisoner early in the action. Captain Starr, with his Company C, did good execution.

Maj. Winfrey, Capt. Duncan and his company, Lieuts. Campbell and Cheeck, Capt. Carter and his company, all of the 5th Kentucky, behaved well and managed their troops with skill, and proved themselves callant men. not want to leave behind him those who taught eason and debauched the youthful mind. It s all nonsense to fear that this bill will exasperate any one. We must crush this rebellion and the spirit which generated it-a rebellion ountry, which destroys their country, which lestroys their property, lays waste the country, waylays Union men to murder them, and would if it had the power upturn the very sods to exterminate the very last vestige of lovalty FORTHESS MONDER, August 26.

An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort be immediately removed or torn down in the vicinity of the Fort. loyal teachers in the log school houses of th ountry, for they make the future men and firect the future destinies of the country hrough the rising generation. ion, and kindness have been tr'ed to conciliat this rebellion, but they have brought forth no promised harvest. The army of the Ohio under Generals Buell and Grant have tried co liation, but we are no nearer to peace. Jeff Davis himself has said, leave your rich possesstons, leave your public monuments, leave the chastity of your daughters, and the virtue of your wives, and join the Confederate army, at Manassas now. A great many troops are weeks ago eight hundred Tennesseeaus much their appearance in a body, and nearly all volunteered. There was a company of forty-five for when the Federal army comes along and takes possessions, Buell will protect them all.

Senator Whitaker introduced a bill extend-

March, 1864, so far as it relates to execution

I must not forget to record, as a part of the

sterday passed the House bill repealing the

cats. This shuts the door to little but discred-

ued, can be so drafted as to prevent the

rauds, it will do well enough to re-enact it,

that kind in the State.

The House, by a vote of 50 to 30, passed a

bill vetoed at the last meeting of the Legisla-ture, compelling ministers of the gospel to

vas hoped the President would authorize Cor oran to raise a legion of 20,000 men.

New York, August 27.

going out to regulate matters.

The foregoing despatch is dated 12 o'clock Conciliation then is an idle dream; there must be coercion, and the strong arm alone can put down this insurrection. After the very eloquent speech of Senator Whitaker the vote was taken and the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee was defeated by a vote of mineteen to seven. The composition of that committee is Messrs. Martin P. Marshall, Read, Speed, McHenry, and Thornton F. Marshall; both the Marshalls are absent, and Messrs. Read and McHenry voted against the bill, with Messrs. Glenn. Grover Irvan Jenkin, with Messrs. Glenn. Grover Irvan Jenkin, is considered that the expedition saved Speed, McHenry, and Thornton F. Marshall; both the Marshalls are absent, and Messrs. Read and McHenry voted against the bill, with Messrs. Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, both the Marshalls are absent, and Messts. Read and McHenry voted against the bill, with Messrs. Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea. I am most happy to announce the complete triumph of this proposition, for it puts the axe to the very root of the Upas tree which has spread desolation over the land. We must remember that for thirty years the Southern mind has been educated to believe in the right of secession, and it is the solemn duty of Kentucky to eradicate, if possible, the duty of Kentucky to eradicate, if possible, the dangerous heresy from the State.

Brigadier General Commanding.

GREENTLE, Mo., Aug. 25.

Major Lippert, of the first battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, with one hundred and thirty men, attacked a body of guerillas three hundred and fifty strong, under Hicks, thirty-six miles beyond Bloomfield. The querillas were totally routed; twenty of them were killed, three times as many wounded, and a number taken prisoners. Sixty horses, seventy stand of arms, and all their camp equipage were captured. The survivors seatered in all directions, and will not probably again reorganize. The affair was a complete success, and little trouble need be apprehended from Hicks' band. Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted the guerillass are speedily hunted out and vigorously ing the provision of the "Stay Law" to table frauds and wilful perjury on the part of many. If the bill, after the rebellion is sub-

tucky, behaved well and managed their troops with skill, and proved themselves gallant men. My loss was thirty killed, fifty wounded, and seventy-five taken prisoners. About two hundred horses were killed or disabled in this action. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. W. JOHNSON, Brig. General.

Ten white men were killed and 31 wounded at New Ulm during the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. The ire loss was considerable. On Sunday our small force under Major Flanders, fearing they could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. It is reported that between 300 and 1000 Indians were in the fight. Colonel Sibley's command probably reached fort Redgeley yesterday.

The Adjutant General of Minnesota has issued orders to commanding officers to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, giving receipts to the owners. The massacre loes not seem confined to one locality, but is spread over a vast amount of territory. but we have been paying for the scalps of more red foxes every year than there are animals of

giving receipts to the owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but is pread over a vast amount of territory. It is reported that of forty-five families, all but two persons were killed at Lake Shetika, sixty miles south of New Ulm, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated. Many presons having field or secreted themselves are probably supposed to be killed.

Wis., Aug. 27. It is reported that of forty-five families, all but two persons were killed at Lake Shetika, as the way man wing field or secreted themselves are probably supposed to be killed.

Gen. Schofield issued an order assessing the money is to be collected without delay and used in clothing, arming, and subsisting enrolled militia while in active service, and in providing for the support of such families of militia men as may be left destitute.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, and a retinue of fifty persons, passed here last dissenting and the way of poace, and are just and to urge the scaling of a body of troops to clear the Territory of hostile tribes and rebels. A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, to-day says an arrival from Fort Dodge brings reports of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians.

Coanet and Dickinson's companies are responsed to allaying that the catastroe of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians.

Coanet and Dickinson's companies are responsed to allaying that the catastroe of the companies are responsed to allaying that the catastroe of the companies are responsed to allaying that the catastroe of the companies are responsed to allaying that the catastroe of the companies are responsed to a large the catastroe of the catastroe of the companies are responsed to the companies are respo

Boston, Aug. 28.
The quota of New Hampshire for three years is full.

No principle is better established or more of parole, all they have got to do is to refuse to tice of belligerent nations than that an army invading the territory of a hostile power may rightfully draw its subsistence from the peothat ever had an opportunity to carry that principle into practice and neglected to do so. The principle is laid down by every eminent writer, European or American, on interna-

The United States undertook to carry of e war against Mexico, in consideration her being a feeble power, upon prificiples the greatest forbearance and the highest li trality. At its commencement and for som time afterwards, as in the first year of thi ebellion, instructions were given by our Go nment that our armies should regard private operty as sacred. It was hoped in that war, is it has been hoped in this, that such kind-ness would remove every false impression from the minds of our enemies and make failed there as it has failed here, and the Gov rument felt itself forced then, as it has felt tiself forced how, to adopt a sterner policy. of foreign Governments. Accordingly o given by the Secretary of War to Major Gen. from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support, if in dant supplies for his forces." These instrutions were as follows:

ions were as follows:

The instructions heretofore given have required you to treat with great kindness the scople, to respect private property, and to abstain from appropriating it to the public use without purchase at a fair price. In some repects this is going far beyond the common equirements of civillated warfare. An insulange army hus the inquiestionable right to leave its elliphics from the enemy, without paying or them, and to require contributions for its support.

with the names of Capt. Horace N. Atkinson's nmand of the Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, contest of three hours. The names, which

Lowe, M. Slattery, H. Smith, F. Sparkes, T. Gardner, John Cunningham, John Smith and Wm. Boggs, of Company K.

Only four hundred of Morgan's men came upon Capt. Atkisson at one time, but the entire rebel force was there and assisted in the fight. Capt. Atkisson had the advantage of a stockade, but the rebels burnt a row of hay stacks within twenty or thirty steps of the fortifications, and the heat was so intense that some of the men's clothes caught free. Capt. A.'s men had marched all night, and had not eaten for twenty-four hours. They had resolved not to surrender, and they did not. Their daring and breaven as many command of Brigadier-General Johnson, of Kentucky. Our prisoners at Mount Vernon. fire. Capt. A.'s men had marched all night, and had not eaten for twenty-four hours. They had resolved not to surrender, and they did kentucky. Our prisoners at Mor informed us that the 1st Louisian informed us the 1st Louisian informed near the scene of the engagement.

If it is true, as stated, that there are from fifty to sixty thousand rebel troops around Cumberland Gap, hemming in Gen. lorgan's gallant Division, there must, we should think, have been a pretty extensive cuation of Chattanooga and other portions of East Tennessee by the rebel forces. In that case, it would seem, Gen. Buell now has his ing with all practicable expedition against the In peace "time is money," in war it is victory

numerical strength of the rebels on rear. If it is as great as some accounts repr nension that Gen. Nelson has not a sufficiently strong force at his command to open the way to the Gap and may have to wait for reinforcements. Certainly he cannot, with his prese strength, open a way through twenty or thirty atants among his troops as figured lately under Col. Metcalfe and Gen. R. W. Johnso can be done. He has brains and bravery

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.-Since the gen ospitals for soldiers were established in this city, less than twelve months ago, one thousar single glance this bill of mortality would appear arge, but when we consider the number of patients treated and the virulence of the diseases under which those patients labored, we wonder that the fatality has not been greater. The alleviation of much suffering may be attribuin part, but mainly to the skill and attention of loyal women, who have nursed our sick and they would display toward a son or brother of the patriotic dead to know that the bodies

the country, have been looking anxiously every day for the achievement of the New Ironsides, which is said to have left Philadelphia on Thursday of last week. But we earn, by despatch of August 20th from Fortof the Fortress, and that every eye was bent on her with the query-what has she come

We can talk no more about the New Ironsides until she does something.

When the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly of the U. S. Senate, was arrested re-cently in Tennessee, by order of Gen. Negley, his loving wife bade him rot in prison rather than take the oath of allegiance. He affeconately promised her to rot. No doubt he is rotting. But we guess she keeps far enough off not to smell him.

We wish a General Order might be iswhen he ought to fight should have a letter branded upon his forehead, and that he himself should be allowed to choose between T

claims that the order of the Federal Government to its armies to draw their supplies from of two hundred cavelry. He had made several the regions through which they march making arrests, and among those who were captured compensation or providing for having it made.

tions may be disposed to judge President By order of the U. S. military author his message cannot fail to astonish and disgust men taken by the guerillas are annulled. conclusive evidence either of his shameful ig- afraid, that, in case they are recaptured, they

> scribed as twin sisters in the family of Virtue. But unfortunately they are not Siamese twins, bound by an indi-soluble ligature, for they sometimes travel in d ff rent directions,

"dicers' oaths." It he had lived in such times as ours, be would have said rebels' oaths. Go forth and grasp the weapons of your

ey in your pockets to aid those who can. Unless we prosecute this war to a successful close, our country will soon have no

If any of our friends think that the Union so'diers in the field are not doing good work, let them go and do better.

who go not do less. Fellow citizens, let us all resolve that no miserable future shall shame our beautiful

These who go into the service of their

and glorious past. The country must have flioney, and it

The volunteer system is better than the raft, for, as a general rule, it secures better

ve sel shouldn't unless it belongs to the rebels,

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND BRIDGE. CAMP CUMBERLAND BRIDGE, Near Lancaster, Aug. 24, 1862.

Near Lancaster, Aug. 24, 1862. Yesterday morning our whole regiment (the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, led by Gen. Smith and Col. Williams) marched from Crab Orchard to drive the rebels from Mount Vernon, as they would net come on to attack us with their stiperior force. They had no pickets out along the road, and the messages delivered to us by all the farmers on the road near Mount Vernon were that they were drawn up in line of battle in an advantageous position o await our attack. Our advance grant of to await our attack. Unr advance guard of two companies marched into and beyond the town and found no enemy, but found one of the men, shot yesterday, dead, and one wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him We remaided the soldier.

you are instructed to adopt it, if in that way you are satisfied you can get abundant supplies for your forces. \* The President hopes that you will be able to derive from the enemy's country, without expense to the United States, the supplies you may need.

On the 3d of April, 1847, Mr. Marcy recalled these instructions to the notice of Gen. Scott, and added that, "as the Mexicans persist in protracting the war, it is expected that, in the further prosecution of it, you will exercise all the acknowledged rights of a belligerent, for the purpose of shifting the burden of it from ourselves upon them."

It is true that our Generals in Mexico found it impracticable to carry out their instructions on account of the condition of the people and the country, but neither Jeff Davis nor Beauregard nor any of the other Southern officers who were in our army nor any officers or civilians anywhere, either on this side of the Atlantic or the other, ever suggested that the instructions were barbarous or unusual.

Roll or Honde,—A friend has furnished us with the names of Capt. Horace N. Atkinson's the men, shot yesterday, dead, and one wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier left in charge of him. Iw wounded, and a soldier.

We were told that Gen. Scott had marched just before we came by a side road to Crab town, believing the tale, we instantly countries the town, believing the tale, we instantly countries the town, on ariving in Crab Orchard there were no signs of the enemy at late was waiting to make a night attack. All preparations were made to give that attack, and attacked and routed Metcalfe's Kentucky cavalry, and that Metcalfe's routed have a conce Captain—Horace N. Atkisson.

Sergeants—William McKnight and W. H.
Kennedy.
Corporals—R. Gardner and H. Holladay.
Privates — Jas. Smith, Jon. Hookel, A.
Pavey, Jos. Watson, G. F. Zeigler, Samuel
Smith, Jon. F. Wilson, Joseph Moron, David
Turpie, of Company G; and privates M. V.
Lowe, M. Slattery, H. Smith, F. Sparkes, T.
Gardner, John Cunningham, John Smith and

Yours truly, LOCHIEL.

New York, Aug. 29.

An Alexandria correspondent of the Tribune states that on Wednesday night the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in and

gross and keeping up a first are, till the Union gross are taken prisoners, a few escaping across Bull Run.

Here at Union Mills, two regiments of Gen. Cox's division, of the 11th and 12th Ohio under Col. Scammon, were stationed; and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of rebels. A conflict ensued early in the morning between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for three hours, when, the Union troops being argley outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made by Col. Scammon to hold the bridge.

At 11 o'clock two rebel regiments forded the Run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them and drove them across the triver with heavy loss. In this skirmist Capt. D. W. Pauley was wounded slightly. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing 35 to 40 men. At 12 o'clock Col. Scammon was obliged to retire, moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run, and yesterday P. M. their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burtis' Station.

On taking possession of Manassas Junction the rebels captured seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c., and ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed.

Off the 84 men of the 105th Pensylvania, on the ground, nearly all were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, as only three are known to have escaped.

ing. Telegraphic communication with Gen. Pope was had yesterday via Fredericksburg. None whatever direct.

Later.—A Captain, just in from Centreville, says that firing was heard early this morning beyond Manassas, and it is believed that General Pope had attacked General Ewell in the rear.

is allowed to go down the road-but tro

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 28.

A gentleman who arrived here to night r ports that Gen. Taylor, in the engagement yeterday, was so severely wounded that he m have to submit to an amputation of the rig

fled to Washington.

A fight is going on to-day, it is reported, at Manassas. Heintzelman, from Pope's advance, had, it is rumored, got into Jackson's rear, who was suppased to be twenty thousand strong. The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882.

John Morgan at Glassow.—We received information direct from Glasgow last evening County.—The number of rebels killed in the to the effect that Morgan had taken possession engagement with the Home Guards at Dr. night was lifteen. The Federals sustained take a position there two dars before had i

part of the paroled prisoners from the Second Indiania Cavalry, who were recently captured by Morgan, at Gallatin, Tennessee, passed through Indianiapolis oii Thursday march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pile; and the divisions of a march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pile; and the divisions of a march upon Gainesville of the Warrenton and Alexandria pile; and the divisions of a march upon Gainesville of the Warrenton and Alexandria pile; and the divisions of a march upon Gainesville of the Warrenton and Heintzelman to march of Greenwick, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division; of marched back to Manassas Junction. captured by Morgan, at Gallatin, Tennessee, passed through Indianapolis on Thursday morning, en route for Camp Chase.

A despatch from Colambus says that quipped twenty regiments under the late

Correspondence of the Lauisville Journal. Room No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL; FRANKFORT, August 29, 1862. In the Senate this morning the vetoed bill nposing an oath of allegiance on all minisrs of the gospel before they can administer

with Porter's corps and Hooker's division; I marched back to Manassas Junction: Mobowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving "down: from "White- Platins through the through the Gang-brieg, and his main body moving "down: from "White- Platins through the through the Gang-brieg, who had passed through the Gang-bring-drivene tack-to the wast; the forces at "Greenwich were tack-to the wast; the forces at "Greenwich were tack-to large at force of the enemy. I have dispended to support McDowell in case he met too large at force of the enemy. I have dispended to support McDowell in case he met too large at force of the enemy. I have dispended to support McDowell and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centreville, and took the turnpike took they was the wasternion. He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel. Late in the afternoon a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. the rite of marriage, was called up. The veto tor Whitaker took the floor and commented upon it, designating it as the last Minct Governor the most extraordinary Governor that ever sat in the executive chair, but a gentleman of great personal worth and genioath of allegiance as well as Senators? It bill strikes at a class of men with no disres other citizens. When ministers forget the will the tendering of an oath infuse add Puiladelphia, August 29.

who preaches sedition fatorts his thission a peace on earth and good will to all men. The Senator exposed the demagogueism of the use There was no stigma on being a Lincolnite, for the President's course in office challenged the strictest ill vestigation on the score of con stency, patriotism, and conservatism. We must have men. Luckily our people have the one and are the other.

had no share in electing him, but he has one and are the other. rebellion, and has won the respect of every the message at length, and was replied to by entreville, theiterial Hookel's brigade is reported to have becked the advance of the rebels at Centre ille and driven them back to Manassas. General Pope is beyond Manassas cut of it was retrospective in its operations, and outhad become repentant. The object of the bill but it does not effect it. Ministers may occupy heir pulpits without taking the oath, though they may not solemnize marriage. The Senato

ects from others, and had been stigmatized as sympathizer with rebellion in consequence hereof, but older and wiser men than he had Crittenden, as an example-and yet his loy and the Constitution as it is, are undoubted as strike at their ministerial functions in the oulpit, and not at the little privilege of mak-Senator Speed said some manifestation had

Washington, Angues
The Washington Star of last evening sa
there was an engagement on Wednesday eve
ting between Scannton's brigade and a hea
ing between Scannton's brigade and a hea
therefore the possession of the rallin

THILADELPHIA, August 29.
The Washington National Republican of oday says: Mr. Hawxhurst, of Fairfax, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, says that he and a

mand of this post.

A portion of the Tennessee prisoners releases at Camp Morton arrived this morning.

Strong fortifications are creeted commanding this city.

The rebels have evacuated Chattauooga and gone to Knoxville.

[Private Alexandria Despatch by Mail.]

TRENTON, N. J., August 29
The Fifteenth New Jersey volunteers, C
rowler, left for Washington at noon to-dr
the regiment is nine hundred and forty stro
d armed with Enfelds. It is one of the b
ver raised in the State. The recruits for i
une months service are coming in rapid

ALBANY, August 29.

It is now positively known that the drawill not take place in this State on the 3d deptember, nor can the time be definitely fixe.

Septemoer, nor can use time be definitely fixed. Three are now about sixty thousand troops on rolled in the State to fill the call for three hundred thousand and for old regiments. This leaves but fifty-eight thousand to raise under the call for three hundred thousand militial Probably about sixteen days will remain for voluteering before the draft.

io volunteers have published a c that they advised Col. R. Mason, ven cashiered for cowardice, to surrer

arksville to the rebel forces, are, by on of the President, dismissed from the of the United States: 1st Licutena Hunter, 2d Licutenant Isaac Mason

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Official Order No. 116.
Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteers, who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy and not yet discharged from the United States service, are hereby mustered out and discharged. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid who may hereafter be exchanged or released by the enemy will be considered as regularly mustered out and discharged from

The news received from the army has one oned the greatest excitement through

PHILADELPHIA, Aug.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31-P. M.

The city authorities have received a dispath is evening from Col. Thomas A. Scott, so ng that a hard battle had been fought to-dud that the loss is heavy, and requesting ave all surgeons possible sent to Washing anicht.

Information received to-night indicates that here has been little if any fighting to-day bur army is well concentrated and the men in

. Hunter, 2d Lieutenant Isaac Jieutenant Ira L. Morris, Capt. Sr Japt. J. R. Woodward, Capt. N.

"render unto God the things which are God's" -an evidence of loyalty to God-and now let us demand also that he shall "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." We have principle and authority for imposing this oath. The veto called it a "test bath," using an odious term to make the bill odious. Our Constitution prohibits ministers from occupywant of worldly experience and their great worldly influence, with their mere closet ob ervation of life, they can do great harm. Marhe State, and he who exercises the authority is an official of the State, and should take the same oath that every other official is compelled o do. As to the retroactive operation of the frocked themselves, or forgot their duty as re-ligionists to stand by their Government, they ought not to exercise their functions in the repentant, as citizens, but he could not trust any one who had been derelict of the principles of the Bible to preach its gospel. The rebellion in the past, but has a broader

forgiveness; he was not for straining the diwho is all mercy is also terrible in his punishment of sinners. Ministers are exempt from military service by virtue of their functions, care that we were not favoring traitors. The ote was then taken on the bill and the Govrnor's veto was sustained 17 yeas, 9 nays of the retroactive feature of the hill votin rith the Senators who yesterday opposed th

assed striking out this retroactive claus housand men was taken up. Senator Whitarganization from the State militia law; tha would cost eight or ten millions annually, and that the re-enactment of the State Guard law, with some modifications, would raise a force which could effectively co-operate with the Federal forces and be received into the pay of the General Government. Senator Good in the bill, that it was left to the discretion of the Governor to carry it out in case of emer gency, and that it provided for a more expedider the militia or the State Guard law. The bill was discussed at length by Senator Reed against it and Senator Speed in its tayor. The former regarded the power given the Governor to appoint a Brigadier-General to be in conflict with the constitution, but the latter ex-plained that the bill was not a militia bill, but one to raise a State force or army. Without any definite action the Senate took a recess until four o'clock this afternoon, but, before that, Senator Bruner, under a suspension of the rules, reported a bill to provide that minis

ters should, before solemnizing the rite of marriage, take an oath of allegiance. This ob-tained the assent of twenty Senators, and was sent to the House for its concurrence. ignity this morning by the expulsion of Da It was in evidence before the select committee hat he had given personal aid and verbal comfort to the rebellion. When Gen. Nelson was in that section of the State last year, May, with other secession sympathizers, retired into Virginia and remained there until the Federal forces were withdrawn. He afterwards went

off with Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams and ha The House was engaged the greater part of he morning on various military bills, but it is mpossible as yet to estimate the temper of the oody or to foresee what its ultimate action may be. Without coming to any decision an adjournment was ordered, as in the Senate, until four o'clock this afternoon. J. S. W.

Mashington, A. G. Washington, from the town of Washington, from private sources, that Gen. Pope came up wit and attacked the enemy again, shortly after o'clock this morning. 'Gen. Fitz John Porthad probably arrived on the field by that tin from Manassas, only seven miles. The car nonading was distinctly heard in Washington The railroad was regularly run this morning from the town of Warrenton to Briston so it is already clear. The only damage rmaining to be repaired on the road is to built The following instructions have been given by Brigadier-General Boyle to the Pro rost Marshal General of Kentucky. The latter officer authorizes us to say that he will execute and Home Guards throughout the State will be held to a strict account for any and every

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KY., ) August 27, 1862. You will see that the following instruc-

will be punished, unless the Legislature shall uthorize fees to be charged. The service of Provost Marshals is gratuitous and patriotic and rendered without compensation.

II. Provost Guards, enrolled in aid of Prorost Marshals and to enable them to suppress reason and preserve the peace, also render their service gratuitously.

III. Home Guards and Provost Guards are not allowed to a rest pressors execution each. III. Home Guards and Provost Guards are not allowed to arrest persons except on order of Provost Marshals or civil officers. Indiscriminate arrests and interference with private citizens must be discountenanced. Home Guards and all other citizens will arrest and put down guerilla bands and bands formed to poin the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States and invading the State of Kentucky.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen'l Commanding.

Official: H. C. McDowell, A. A. G.

CHICAGO, August 29, A despatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to lay says four or five hundred Sioux attacke

Pope's statement that Heintzeln

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862

KENTUCKIANS, TO ARMS!

The loyal and stirring Protlams vernor sounds a trumpet-call "To Armsl" opes of the future to rally in your strength and beat back the insolent invader. There is no time for formal organization. Our city is and the disloyal must be restrained from hold ing communication or giving aid and comfort to the foe. Governor Robinson tells us that the hastily recruited levies of our which we trust is but temporary, but it will be an eternal disgrace to suffer this rebel menace to be long continued. Kentuckians must reapons or without them. If you have not ms, you must occupy the mountain defile nd passes and prepare to hurl rocks upon earthstones are imperilled, and to protect hem you must, if necessary, confront the for vith bare breasts and impale yourselves upon sitation; hesitation is the basest recreancy sue is a plain one; we must either conquer e not only prepared but zealous to spend our ast dollar and sacrifice our last diff of blood blot from the escutcheon of our Commonwealth the disgraceful stain of invasion. Read he Governor's Proclamation and Gen. Finnell's orders, muster your companies in ever neighborhood and report to Headquarters a rankfort the names of your officers and you

number:

PROCLAMATION OF GOY ROBINSON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RESTUCKY.

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State lists been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, and her integrity imperrilled. The small but gallant army raised upon the emergency of the occasion for her defence under the brave and chivalric Nelson has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing

Done in the city of Frankfort the 31st day of

JAMES F. ROBINSON. D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State

Headogeafters Kentucky Volunteers, Adultant General Softies.
Frankfort, August 31, 1862.
General Order No. 32.
It is hereby orderd, First—That the following points are fixed as the rendezvous of all companies of Home Guards and citizens who shall respond to the call of the Governor, made by proclamation of this date, viz: Paris ond—As rapidly as companies are forme

seewill report to these headquarters the num er of men in such company, the company com andants, and at which of the above-men oned points they will rendezvous. By order of the Governor.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

Adjutant General Ky. Volunteers

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) FRANKFORT, August 31, meral Order No. 26.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN W. FINNELL,

Adjutant-General Kentucky Volunteers THE POSITION IN KENTUCKY .- It is idle On Friday the undisciplined troops who we nemy and drove them back several mile On Saturday the rebels were largely reinforced and our raw levies could not resist their im e r'y in the day, and they resisted gallantly ntil overpowered by superior numbers at two clock. They then retired and re-formed in ately, at an early period after this Genera ave the field, and great disorder ensued. Ou orces fell back with a loss of 100 to 150 killed and about two hundred and fifty wounded. olonel Warner, of the Eighteenth Kentucky nd Colonel Toppin, of the Seventy-first In

e Kentucky river, and we learn that our onl timated at eighteen thousand under Genera Churchwell. General Nelson's command die ot exceed seven thousand, and every mar fought gallantly until compelled to retire be re overwhelming numbers. Fears are naturally entertained for the safet Lexington, but we do not despair of an effective resistance in defence of that city eans of resistance may be, but we have goo ed their raid upon our territory to the exten

applied with provision and forage, and ist an army in a country which has bee By telegraph from Cincinnati we learn tha on Friday our cavalry were driven in, wher Gen. Manson, with the 69th and 71st Indiana noved up and compelled the enemy to retreat nder a fire of shells. They retreated beyond

ur forces advanced with two regiments and our guns, and coming up with the enemy at rtillery fight began with heavy loss on both flank, and sharp skirmishing occurred. The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of the skirmishers and behaved like veterans, but the ebels finally turned our left flank and adranced in full force on our column. A retreat was then ordered, and our troops fell back ee miles, and re-formed on high hills, with tillery in position on the right and left flanks. 'he cannonading recommenced and was kep ghting about two hours, the enemy advanced our right flank, under cover of dense woods nd succeeded in turning it. A retreat imme liately commenced to the original campinground, and, after great efforts, Gen. Nelson cceeded in rallying the men and formin other line of battle. By this time our ar illery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and hem, all having been killed or wounded. nusket ball, which was extracted, and w ope that it will not prove dangerous, as wearn that no principal arteries were touched The forces engaged on our side were the Ninety-fifth Ohio, and the Twelfth, Tenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first In iana, with Munday's and Metcalfe's cavalry Major Kunkle, of the Seventieth Indiana, wa killed. Gen. Wright left Cincinnati on Fri-day night for the field of action, and Colone Wallace left last night to join him, while a

arge number of regiments are en route fo

Prot D OF BATTLE,

We fought a terrific battle need vesterday, ith the combined forces of the enemy, which

Majof General Commanding.

Washington, August 20.

Tq-day's Evening Star, speaking of Friday's battle, says it was continued by the corps of Heintzelman, McDowell, and Sigef against the rebels, numbering 80,000, Collissing of Jackson's and a portion of Lee's army, which see, egoded in getting from White Plains through Thoroightare Gap. The battle took place in the vicinity of Hayiffarket, in the direction of Sudley Church, and but a few miles northwest of Bull Run. Heintzelman's corps caffley with the cnemy's rear about 10 o'clock A. M., seven hilles from Centreville, and found. Stonewall Jackson ngifting with McDowell or Sigel, or both, on the right.

Our informant said nothing definite resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been very bloody. Others represent, who left the field at 4 e slock, that success was decidedly in favor of the Union army, which pushed the enemy successfully on botaides.

An impression prevailed that the recovery

ee's army, supposed to be from 20,000 to 0,000 strong, might suddenly appear on the eld. ull Run, and supplies are being transported

position on the fallroad flear Bristow, four niles south of Manassas, burned two fallroad ridges, tore up the track, and taken prisoners Il the guards along the road. This informa-ion subsequent events proceed.

equent events proved to be true

Coloriel Topping, of the Seventy-first In-ana, is killed, also Lieutenant-Colonel Stout,

is killed. An equal number of the enemy are killed.

Washingtox, Aug. 31.

Private advices from Fredericksburg up to 3 P. M. yesterday, contradict the reports regarding the burning of the bridges and destruction of property in that locality. Burnside, at 3 P. M. yesterday, had possession there. Forty-three wagon loads of hospital stores left here on Saturday for the battle-field. A number of physicians have also gone.

The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday attd attacked Pope's army before Sumner's and Franklin's arrival. The attack was badly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was with the enemy, and Pope fell back to CentrevIlle with his whole army iff good condition, and has been

en invited to speak at several of the leading ints in the West. Gen. Walbridge, as earl April of last year, insisted that the first cal

Sr. Lotts, August 31.
Advices from Greenville state that guerillas, ifteen hundred strong, under McBride, threatment that place. Fourteen hundred National roops, under Col. Sampson, have gone there o meet them. The rebels for some days have seen congregating all available forces at that o fears are entertained as to the result

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30. Burnside commands his own corp Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomae that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope commands the army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

The forces are under command of Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

In Metcalfe county, Ky., Thursday, August 21st 28c2, by Rev. J. L. McKee, Mr. S. M. Baker, of Lousville, and Miss Millie Akin, of the former place. By the Rev. J. S. Larger at St. John's Church RILO M. CLARK, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ANNI ODD, of Olathe, Kansas. On the 27th inst., by Rev. J. D. Onins, Mr. John B. IEMP to Mrs. Mary E. Bryant, all of this city.

At Chaplin, Kentucky, on the 22d inst., Mrs. MIL-On the 27th of August, 1862, of consumption, in the dyear of her age, MARY E. Ogden. ty, aged 23 years. St. Louis, Mo., and Newark, N. J., papers pleas

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE .- The unequalled the wonderful qualities of this rifle are now known to the world. The weapon is anxious sought in all directions. Every man in ossession of it is a garrison, every company an army. In these terrible times no loyal ma

This weapon can be loaded with fifteen charges every fifteen seconds, and the fifteen charges can be fired every five or six seconds ninute without the possibility of accident The agency for this weapon has been taken rom Mr. W. C. Stanton by the Senior Editor of the Journal. To him good Union men

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and

formation against them as suspicious charac-

The Millions Visiting New York FOR 30 YEARS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND Cristadoro's Hair Dye & Preservativ UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

TATION and made them take the place of all oth preparations. The D, e profuces any shade desired in Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmosoftness, the most beautiful glass, and great vitality

SOMETHING NEW FOR Choirs and Singing-schools—THE VOICE
PRAISE—A new volume of music with new an
tractive features; by Edward Hamilton, Price of recipt of the partial dication.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass

Price 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size

A SLAVE, TAKEN IP AS A RUNAWAY is now in the jail of Hart county. He says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Care Crenshaw, of Sunner county, Tennessee. His about 5 feet 55 inches high, of black color, an weighs shout 130 pounds, and is about 21 years of ago Munfordswille, Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2—wif Administrator's Sale.

COMMERCIAL.

an at the date of our last weekly report.

at 514@6c. Sales of star candles at 14, 15, and 16c 3

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelly Hours Stock Market-George M. Yales

ing nearly 1/4c 7 th lower. t they are all sold. Prices unchanged

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in Bligas and Febrile Dispasses, Contingues Headach, Nansea, Loss of Appetite, digestion, Ascidity of the Stomach. Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rhemmatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, And all Complaints where a Gentle and Office of Aperient or Puryative is Required. Sedentary Habits, Lovaids, and Comales, Persons of patales of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chetts. It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bot-tles to keep in any climate, and muscle and patents.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERAL.

Cure of Genorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Disch reported for this market at Forty-for s to-day are quoted as follows: stricture& Affections of the Kidneys& Bladder

eck, 3422.
This is 832 head more than last week, and 737 hea ore than the average of last year. The average nun r at each Wednesday market last year was 3,6 ad, while the number to-day being 4,432, shows 7 ad more than the average, and 632 head more tha is day week.

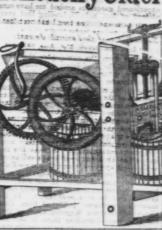
PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

\$26 for cows and calves. Sheep—2,600 head solt at from \$2 50 to \$4 \$ head, a mbs at \$2 50 to \$3 50. Hogs—320 Hogs sold at from \$5 to \$5 50 \$6 100 Bs. n PEPPER-25 bags Pepper for sale by a27 d6&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. NUTMEGS, MACE, AND CLOVES-A full supp in store and for sale by a27 d6&w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. R. A. ROBINSON
WINDOW-GLASS - 500 boxes Window-G
act d64w3 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. BICARB, SODA-100 kegs English Bicarb, Soda for

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General Commission Merchants

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Glad News for the Unfortunate!

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CHEROKEE

AND PRESSING CAPACITY. STRE GTH AND DURABILI-TY TO ANY HAND MILL NOW IN USE, AND TO OPE-RATE TO THE SATISFAC-TION OF THE PURCHASER OR REFUND THE MONEY. Weight of Mill 375 | cunds. Price \$25 Cash.

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TO BE OF EQUAL GRANDING

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W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C. NOTICE.

W. K. THOM

Law Department of the Uni-

versity of Louisvilla.

Law,

N. CALEB W. LOGAN, Professor of the History
and Science of Law, international Law, and the
Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence
and Codes of Practice.

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For the speedy and perma

TARRANT'S RFFERVESCEN

A Depot in Louisville, Kentucky, SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has eniverectived the most favorable recommendation of the Menical, Progression and the Public as the most reviewed AND ANGEROW AND ATI prices in the States of KENTUCKY, TENNES-

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HOG CHOLERAL The Great Remedy of the Age, Science Hill Female Academy, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
of this Institution will open on Monday, September

1883. For Circulars, giving full parties are, all dimdw4 Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Prin SHELBY COLLEGE, KENTUCKY. THE REGULAR ANNUAL SESSION OF THE Institution will open on Monday, September The plan upon which this School will be conducted to the College Circular. BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

LOUISVILLE COAL AND CARBON OIL WORKS. WE have one hundred barrels UNINSPECTED OIL that will stand more heat than any inspected of

the city. LUBBICATING PETROLEUM and BENZOLE, ver

The above clis are of our own make, and will be sold w. Wm. SKENE & t.o., Bullitt street, COAL OIL LAMPS



Topping Corn, or Cutting IT BY THE OUND -Mathew M. Howard, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, thus writes of cornstalks as fodder

By topping corn before it is ripe you pre By topping corn before it is ripe you pre-vent the corn from receiving that portion of the elaborated nutritive sap which it would have received from the stalks and leaves cut. off, had they not been separated from the corn. On the other hand, by cutting corn by the ground before the leaves and stalks become dry, and the corn fully ripe, and setting it in shocks as soon as cut, the circulation of the sap continues, until the stalks become dry, and the corn improves in the shock. The same e corn improves in the shock. The same hing is observed in wheat; by cutting it be-ore the kernel is hard, and placing it in shocks

smol was hard.

We have two objects in view when we cut irm by the ground. Namely, the preservation if the corn and stalks from frost, which freuently occurs before the corn is ripe, and soils corn and stalks. Whereas, if corn is the beginning the stalks whereas it corn is the corn and stalks. Whereas it corn is the corn and stalks whereas it corn is the corn and stalks. th may be saved and be of a good quality.

I have no doubt but that corn cut by the ground before it is fully ripe may not be quite as heavy, but if it is well cured in the shock it will be equal in quality, and the small loss custained in the weight will be trifting when compared with the loss of the corn, and the stalks for fodder when the frost strikes it before it is ripe. Surely if there should be no frost until the corn was fully ripe, the corn would be good, but the stalks would be dry and of little value. Finally, to sum up the whole matter, there is a certain state or condition at which corn may be cut by the ground. er, if the corn was struck with frost or allo

cost of cultivation.

I conce planted two acres of corn, a part of t on the 8th, and a part on the 10th of June. It being so late in planting, I expected it would be destroyed by frost. About the middle of September there was a slight frost, but not September there was a slight frost, but not severe as to materially damage the corn, and ring there would be a more severe frost I mediately cut the corn by the ground and cked it. The corn at this time was what term glazed, and it ripened well in the cek, produced forty bushels of shelled corn the acre, and the stalks proved to be excels fodder, and the corn was of so good a disty that I had no difficulty in selecting the tof seed from it. At another time I had no struck with frost before it was cut, that sequally as good before the frost came, and

The su ject of the value of cornstalks for odder has been extensively discussed in the columns of the C suntry Gentleman, some advocating the cutting of them for fodder, others the feding without cutting, and some have onsidered them of little value in any form stalks cut and well saved at a proper time, are excellent for feeding cattle, and those cut sfor bey become dry and hard, or frost bitten and adds saved are of little value, the best way ost of cutting them for feeding.

NTER WHEAT .- An intelligent writer i

Poor, formerly of North Andore on religious subjects, is a great ob progress. I have read Mr. Poor

(From the Register of Rural Affairs.) (From the Register of Rural Affairs.)

ESTIMATING THE CAPACITY OF BARNS.—Very few farmers are aware of the precise amount of shelter needed for their crops, but lay their plans of outbuildings from vague conjectures or guessing. As a consequence, much of their produce has to be stacked outside, after their buildings have been completed; and if additions are made, they must of necessity be put at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be adapted to the six of the

straw, or 40 tons. The barn should, therefore, besides other matters, have a capacity for 100 tons or over one ton per acre as an average. Allowing 500 cubic feet for each ton (perhaps 900 would be nearer) it would require a bay or mow 40 feet long and 19 wide for a ton and a half to each foot of depth. If 20 feet high it would hold about 30 tons. If the barn were 40 feet wide with 18 feet posts, and 8 feet of basement, about 45 tons could be stowed away in a bay reaching from basement to peak. Two such bays, or equivalent space, would be

in a bay reaching from basement to peak. Two such baye, or equivalent space, would be required for the products of 30 well cultivated acres. Such a building is much larger than is usually allowed; and yet, without it, there must be a large waste, as every farmer is aware who stacks his hay out; or a large expenditure of labor in pitching and repitching sheaves of grain in thrashing.

In addition to this, as we have already seen, there should be ample room for the shelter of domestic animals. In estimating the space required, including feeding alleys, &c., a horse should have 75 square feet; a cow 45 feet; and sheep about 10 square feet each. The basement of a barn, therefore, 40 by 75 feet in the clear, will stable 30 cattle and 150 sheep, and a row of stalls across one end will afford room for eight horse. The 30 acres each of pasture and meadow, and the 10 acres of corn fodder already spoken of, with a portion of grain and roots, would probably keep about this number of animals, and consequently a barn with a basement of less size than 40 by 75 would be insufficient for the complete accommodation of such a farm in the highest state of cultivation.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: BOWLING GREEN, KY., Aug. 22, 1862

Mr. Merienry—Judiciary—10 amend a to fix the return day of executions, rep the same, with the opinion of the comm that it should not pass. and protest his innocence. 'In not a few they have without hesitancy—although well known to the contrary—proclaimed they were Union men; and even now it is well nigh impossible to extract from the most violent and bitter traitor in this section of the country an admission that he is a secessionist. In that mournful document published from Camp Chase by Governor Magoffin, amongst those outraged sons of freedom there is one manwell known in our county for his surplus stock of treason, and yet he "has never done anything," "don't know what he is taken up for," not because he has been wanting in devotion The question being taken shall the bill be ejected, it was decided in the affirmative—yea

d, and to report at as early a day as possible.

A message from the Senate was received.

conscience in asserting that he is a "Union man" than the best loyalist among us; and whilst he does this, or the moment after, will clap his hands with joy to hear of Morgan's success, and Federal victories give him the blues. I write this to let those gentlemen in our Legislature (referred to above) know that the people understand all this sympathy with secession, and know that it is out of place and will not make any cure. So far as we are concerned in this section, I can say with confidence and truth that not one half the arrests have been made that ought to have been made for our own protection; that we have allowed spies to go in and out of our midst, and they have not been handled because of a proper desire to do no man any wrong without adequate proof. I aver further that no man has been taken up, or sent forward by Col. Bruce, who did not well know what he was arrested for, and against whom the testimony was sufficiently strong to warrant it. The manifest error of all these advocates for rebels is that no one is deemed to be liable to be handled by the military authorities until he takes up arms, whereas the most ardous efforts they make will come to nothing unless they can

tions which were ordered to be printed, an referred to the Committee on Federal Rela

entlemen, I know this country has the try sympathy of national men everywhere, it is only now that we begin to realize fact that we are on the border, and that it never do for us to live on such a line of blood, and death as it is likely to be so g as the secession serpent can move its y. The enormities perpetrated on Union a even in Sumner country, Tennessee, you e not half told in your columns; and if the ernment does not require the citizens hat county to pay back all that it lost by gan's last attack, brought about by their and co-operation, then it will not do what ion men generally believe and assert ought be done. One good assessment made and led in property such as the Government would go far to prevent such robberies in tre.

ature.

One word in regard to the numerous surrences we have had of late on our border. Men ho go to war, not having made up their hinds to fight if necessary to the death, do hemselves injustice. I do not ascribe these urrenders to cowardice, nor to any lack of ourage, but altogether to the fact that men do of realize the truth that it is essential oftenimes to sacrifice one's own life in risking descrate deeds, rather than giving up in the ace of superior numbers. Provides for three regiments either of cavalry nfantry for one year for State service.

> oncurred in.
>
> The bill to provide for a military force of te The bill to provide for a minutary store of ten thousand men for the defence of the State, and the pending instructions to be given to the committee if recommitted, were taken up. Mr. Bell's amendment to the instructions offered by Mr. Huston was adopted. Mr. Huston's instructions were then adopted, and the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

the example they have set, if followe-arded by the Government, will in fu-e us from the shame and mortification de country has felt in so many surren hout a shot being fired. Oh that w of the spirit of Leonidas amongst us

the hearts of our soldiers and officers in

ithout a fight; and more ever be taken by a surprise.

Very respectfully,

LA FAYETTE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

the the hearts of our soldiers and officers in a manner and with a power that never will be lone by a thousand surrenders. Whatever has been done elsewhere, I ven-ture to say that Col. Bruce is never taken without a fight; and more than that, he will HART COUNTY, Aug. 24.
For the past two weeks our town has preented quite a lively appearance by the numer of citizens brought here to enlist, and

THE SORROWS OF HINDMAN .- The following cently captured on the St. Francis river, Ar

the streets.

It is not account aware to the streets.

It is not soldier will, without authority, or or soldier will, without authority, private house for the purpase. All punishable with death, and an official street will be a punishable with death, and an official street will be a punishable with death, and an official street will be a punishable with death, and the streets.

An attack was made on the rebels last night while eating and feeding their horses at James Welby's farm, six miles from Danville, about 1 o'clock, by Capt. Chiles's Home Guards, numbering forty men, and after ten minutes fighting, routed them, killing three, wounding eight, and capturing 20 horses. such acts are punishaous and acts are punishaous actual pili.g.r..

7. Commanding officers of armise and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders an their respective commands.

By command of Maj Gen. Hallsek, General-Hoffe of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General,

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. FRANKFORT, August 25.

SENATE
Mr. Read, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported the House bill to amend art, 8, chap. 36, sec. 4, Revised Smitutes. GEN. POPE'S RETREAT—WRY AND How IT

was Made.—The Culpepper correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following particulars of Gen. Pope's retreat.

General Pope retained his headquarters at Cedar Mountain till midnight. August 18, then mounted with his staff, and rode to Culpepper, reaching it at two. Not an inch of road that was not filled with wagons—most of them halting. Before the start, the last had passed headquarters, but only to crowd together in confusion in the darkness, and blindly grope their way over new made roads in the fields. Bivouac fires were burning everywhere; the night was clear, the starlight brilliant, and not long after twelve the moon came up; but there is a blending of light and shade on countless strange scenes which makes everything indistinct and mysterious, makes it easy to lose one's way, and almost impossible to find it. So the endless trains made little progress in the rear, and only gave promise of a worse condition in front. The General took charge in person, and his energetic efforts soon started the loitering wagons, and as he overtook successive trains, put every one quickly in motion.

There are no troops on the road at first. They have hardly begun to move; could hardly move if they tried. It is just possible for the General's cavalcade, winding its way in and out of the labyrinth of trains, and riding almost wholly out of the road, to make its way slowly forward. A regiment cannot march as a regiment till the roads are clear; nor need the troops move far on the road at first. They find the roads are clear; nor need the troops move far on the road at first as well on their way. The trains are to be brought off if it costs a fight before we reach the river.

The retreat of our army and the advance of Passed—yeas 13, nays 12. Mr. McHenry—Judiciary—To amend an a

the New York Tribune gives the following

the river.

The retreat of our army and the advance of the rebels in overwhelming force are no longer secrets. Besides the reports of scouts and reconnoissances, we have theevidence of an officer who was in Richmond only last Friday, and his evidence is that in Richmond there are only three thousand troops; that the whole rebel force, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand strong, is marching on Washington, is within twenty miles or less of Gen. Pope, and hopes to flank and destroy his army. Long before this can be read at the North, it will be known in every village that Washington is again threatened by the advance of a rebel army, and that its fate is a question of days. If McClellan has sent forward his troops for once rapidly, if the North has sent them, if they meet us on the Rappahannock, if we can gather three-fourths of the rebel strength, then safety and victory. But if not?

Arriving at Culpepper, Gen Pope found its streets crowded worse than the roads, and almost the whole transportation of the army in danger of being choked and delayed until it could only be saved by fire. The first trouble was in front. Riding out he started the leading trains, started every one as he returned, ordered all hesitatives of the results and the ordered all hesitatives.

most the whole transportation of the army in danger of being choked and delayed until it could only be saved by fire. The first trouble was in front. Riding out he started the leading trains, started every one as he returned, ordered all hesitating or injured wagons into the fields, cleared the whole road, and returned to town. Taking his station on the courthouse corner, where the trains were to divide, he spent the rest of the night with his staff, bringing order out of confusion, usging forward every train, addressing drivers, wagonmasters, quartermasters, and every one elsa, with a certain discretion or force of speech which nobody could mistake or disobey. By six o'clock nearly all the immense trains of the army were through the town.

I have only a moment for these hurried lines which I hope to send by an early train this morning. It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by ten o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much delayed that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks is here, and McDowell is coming up. Both will wait the arrival of Sigel, who covers the retreat, and will not be hurried. As write, these masses of troops are pouring it swift but orderly marches along the narrow roads and over the field toward the town—the rear already listening for the sound of following cannon. All day long the march will con

row, when a day of reccoining for the Indians will be at hand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23

The St. Peul Pioneer, of the 20th, says it is thought the Indians were induced to commit the outraces by the Indians from Misscuri and secession traders from that State That, when Majar Gaibraith left the agency, on Friday, everything was quiet. The Indians had received their an only goods and had all disppeared apprentialised with the Majar's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay the annuitis. The first attack was made on the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, rear the rown of Acton, Iliviy three miles from Forest City, kiding three men and wounding one.

On Mor day morning an attack was mid on Redwood. At the time the messenger left there six percens had been killed. After crossing the river he saw the Indians fing into traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in fring at 150.

It is stated messengers had arrived at Fort Rip op with money to pay off the Indians. The St. Paul Press of the 21st says sey-ral lade of panic s ricken people from Carver and Siblay counties arrived to town last evening, principally women and children. They are greatly excited, and give exaggerated accounts of a number of Indians matching on Carver and Shaka counties, they also says It. Peter, Henderson, and Glercoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city to-day. roads and over the field toward the town—trear already listening for the sound of folloving cannon. All day long the march will co tinue. Sigel is not expected till noon, awhatever happens, not a regiment leaves the rear comes up. It is a wonderful retree for in spite of delays there is no panic amouth trains, and though the troops are movit to the rear they march as if to battle. To sunlight streams out brightly, the air is counted and it; perhaps none to-morrow, but the Rappahannock, before the week closs comes the deadliest struggle of the war. indians instruing on Carlos and Shasaka Cunities; they also say St. Peter, Handerson, and Glercoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city to-day, from Saint Paul on the 20th, says it seems to be the general opinion of the bast informed of our it izens that the Indian traules originated with the curted secessionists of Miscouri. Major Galbraib, none of the Indian agents, says there are now in arms 10 000 Sioux, besides other tribes from Nor bern Miscouri. New York, Aug. 24.

The steamers Blackstone and Croole strived bere from New Olsans on the 15 h. All the property of John Slidell has been conficated by General Butler. Another order commands the turning over to the United States all arms in New Orleans. The French Consul asked that French citizens might retain theirs for fear of servile insurrection. Butler replied that protection would be given by the United States in such case, and insisted that all arms of white and black should be under his control.

This fine and beautiful burst of patriot em is from the heart of a Massachusetts girl [For the Louisville Journal.] A CHEER FOR THE BRAVE. Lift up the starred banner, the pride of a nation

Whose bulwarks are hearts firm and true as tried ste lear the standard aloft with Joyous elation, The screent is writhing 'neath Liber'y's heel! Blest ensign of Freedom, too long has thy glory Been dimmed by the blight of disunion and she foo long has rebellion, black-hearted and gory, nguined our land and dishonored our name!

Op Freedom! new courage! the struggle is closing; Who, fighting and dying, forever repose in The heart of their country, the soldier's true grave e patient yet rest not, nor fear the dark surges;

The steamer Cambria, from New Orleans on the 15.b, has put in here. Soe brings the mail:

A strong je i ion from the ci y of New Orleans to the United S ates Government is circulated from the city of New Orleans.

New York, August 23.

The Times's Washington despatch has the following important paragraphs relative to the scarcity of arms for the new quota: Not long ago it was discovered that the Secretary of War, with his vigorous way of doing things, had stopped enlistments for our volunteer service just at the time when enlistments were Each wave of our progress the foeman submerg Then our cause give to God an four Flag to the ice just at the time when emissinents were eginning to be most needed. If it should urn out that the blunder in breaking off all [Correspondence of the New York Times.[ CULPEPPER, Va., Wednesday,

Aug. 13, 1862.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—Gen. Banks's divisions have passed through the most fiery ordeal which any portion of our army has been called upon to endure since the inauguration of the rebelliog. Since Mulligan's fight at Lexington there has been no contest during the war that has approached in stubborn fighting and desperate valor to the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, fought on Saturday Aug. 9. But, neither the sublime courage of the Generals commanding, nor the heroism of officers and men, can atone for so great a sacrifice of life made in an attempt that, from the manner and means with which it was attempted, was a military impossibility. Slaughter's Mountain, two miles in circumference at the base, rises from an undulating plain, every portion of which for miles to the north, east and west. seemine of the right kind of offithe common of the Site and General control of the Site and Beallon's Station, 4 Miles North of Rappanan-Nock Station, Friday 22d, 8 A. M.

There is a lull in the firing at the river. An officer attached to Gen. Pope's Headquarters has this moment arrived here, and says a gen-eral movement is not really expected to-day, eral movement is not really expected to-day, although our forces are in readiness.

Nine o'clock, A. M.—The cannonading is now frequent and is interspersed with musketry, but is further to the right, up the river, where Sigel's command is at work. The main baggage train commenced passing this section at 6 o'clock this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. Sigel's baggage train is now passing up the same road. This is only a necessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as an evidence that our army expects to get whipped.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British Charge d'Afcretary of State to the British Charge d'Af-

be under his control.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. SIR: Having informally understood from you that British subjects who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department. that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information, that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and this Department has never regarded an alien, who may have merely declated his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld/from persons of that character, any such certificate of citizenship. I have the honor to be with high consideration, sir, your obd. dt. serv t. Secretary of State.

To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c.:

First Lieutenant M. Westbrook, of the 3d regiment O. V. I., having, while in command of a picket, allowed his men to pass beyond the lines, where they were ambuscaded, and one reported killed, the President has directed his name to be stricken from the roils.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.

St. Louis, Aug. 25. The Democrat learns that on Thursday last,

Rosecrans left Corinth with an army of from thirty to forty thousand men, and proceeded southwest towards Junction, where about 15,southwest towards Junction, where about 15,000 rebels were lying under Amstrong.
Price is at Tupelo on the Mobile and Ohio
Railroad, with a force estimated at 25,000 men.
It is probable that on being threatened Price
and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle.
The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as men
enough remain for all emergencies.
We shall likely have stirring news from
Grant's army in a few days.

We shall likely have stirring news from Grant's army in a few days.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 24.
Thirteen hundred prisoners of war left yesterday, eight hundred to-day, and the remained will follow to-morrow.

The guerillas will be sent to Sandusky, and Camp Morton is to be thoroughly renovated and refitted for a camp of instruction. The prisoners from Camp Douglas will go this week.

prisoners from Camp Douglas will go this week.

THE SITIATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.
CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 18, 1862.
This place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. He is twenty thousand strong in front, and reinforcements are still arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers' Gap.
Captain Martin's company of cavalry, sent out to watch those Gaps, was suddenly attacked by Ashby's cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty hase, come in. Colonel Houck, of the 5th Tennessee, stationed at London, is probably cut off.
The enemy expect to starve us out, but

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]
CAIRO, August 24.
The following despatch has just been received from Smithland:
To Brigadier-General Tuttle: By unquestionable information, I learn that the force to which Colonel Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, surrendered Clarksville, did not exceed two hundred eavalry, assisted by citizens in that vicinity, with shot guns and without artillery. Their whole force did not exceed four hundred. A part of their force about one hundred stayed in Hopkinsville on Thursday night. They had two wagons and the arms that were taken from our forces at Clarksville. Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon at Mound Clarksville.
Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon at Mound

They are recruiting, and they intend to hold Clarksville.

Dr. Franklin, Brigade Surgeon at Mound City, telegraphed to General Tuttle this morning that reliable information had just been received that a band of guerillas crossed the river last night and attacked the house of a Union man and threatened to hang him. This was at one o'cleck A. M., and four miles from this place. They are about the place now.

Cano, August 25.

Twelve hundred rebels arrived has evening from Indianapolis, Ind. They will be sent to Vicksburg immediately.

No further particulars of the sinking of the Acacia have been received. The number lost is now stated to be four hundred, of whom seven are ladies. ngiting, routed them, killing three, wounding eight, and capturing 20 horses.

Capt. Manny with fifteen men joined the Home Guard.

We lost one man—Jim Petty, from Harrodsburg—killed and had two wounded.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHIKOTON, August 22.

Baltimoreans say since the order for drafting over 5,000 citizens of Maryland, between 18 and 45, have left that State for the South and Canada, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of 30 to 50 per day.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent says that when Generals Halleck, Burnside, McClellan, and the chief commanders were in council at Harrison's Landing, Burnside proposed to bring up his force, making of the united army three columns of 35,000 each, and march directly upon Richmond. Burnside was supported by Summer and one or two other chief efficers, and McClellan acquisectd, but the plun was vetoed.

[Special to the World.] New York, Aug. 25.

A Rappahamock correspondent of a Phlladelphia paper states, that, on the morning of the 21st, the rebels opened a battery on our centre and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river at this point.

The most brilliant and successful affair of NEW YORK, Aug. 25. orrespondent of a Phila

[Special to the Tribune. 1

CHICAGO, Aug. 23

tery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slacked and theirs ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge and Sigel offered no opposition. Everything seemed favorable, but the scene soon changed. No sooner had they crossed than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front; their retreat cut off, and no hope left; a few shells from our battery, a charge, and they are ours; not a man escapes. Nearly two thousand are said to have been captured and about four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy having failed in this, now hurled their forces with impetuosity and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's Ford, but General Pope orders up Banks and Reno to aid Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed and moves higher up, the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded I have not yet learned.

Sensgeffeed, Mo., August 23. acquieccd, but the plu was vetced.

[Special to the Word.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

There is little reason to doubt that the Army of the Potomac has effected a junction with the Army of Virginia, though no official announcement of the fact has been made. Private letters have been received which state that a union has been med., and that there is little cause for apprehension in regard to the military preparations in Virginia. The movement was an extremely hexardous one, and its seccessful completion reficts the highest credit on Gen. Halk who planced and Gen. McClellan who executed it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. if ets the highest credit on Gen. Hall ck who planned and Gen. McClellan who executed it.

New York, Ang. 23.

The Herald has Richmond papers or use 18th and 19th. The Richmond Examiner of the 18th hinks that a great battle was impending between the rebel army on the Rapiden and Gen. Pope's forces at such time their Generals should be ready and not before, and that the battle-field would be in the viciotity of Culpepper.

The rebel Congress met in Richmord on the 18th, on which occasion Jeff Davit submitted his annual message. He lade off in his usual hypocritical style, and then alludes to the Federal Government as robbers, assessine, ad impisium He speaks of and recommend it retailistory measures to meet the laws recently passed by the Federal Government; recommends the issue of more rebel treasury shippiaster, and alludes to the building of rebel war vessels at home and abroad. The message betrays great signs of weakness in the rebel Government, for no nation that has power in its bands ever puts forth such arguments as acquiesced in murder, rapine, &c., under the name of retailation.

Sr Paul, Minn, Aug. 23, 9 P. M.

have not yet learned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 23.

Gen. Brown has issued an order requiring all persons in this district who have not taken the oath to report in person immediately to the nearest Provost Marshal, for the purpose of taking the oath, and giving sufficient bonds for the faithful observance thereof. All persons who fail to comply with this order by the 25th of this month will be removed by the Provost Marshal General outside the Federal lines, and notified that if hereafter found within the lines without proper authority they will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The reason for making this stringent order is the fact that there are a number of persons who bave not yet taken the oath, and the General commanding has positive evidence but they keep.

argaments as acquiesced in marder, rapine, &c., under the name of retaliation.

Sr Paul, Minn, Aug. 23, 9 P. M.
In St. Paul and the act controunties, all available borses are being gathered up, and all sorts of we-pons will be used by military bands for the imm diste and summary purishment of these sendacious and rascally Indians.

At time Fran ke, the distingui-had scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgely, and brought back the fillowins:

Fort Ridgely, Ang 21. P. M.—To Gov. Ramsoy—We can bold this pai ion but little longer untess rainforced. We are being daily attacked—almst every hour—and unless assistance is remarked to a cannot hold out much longer. Our litary had been accoming exhausted and feelmated, We had boped to be reinforced to dy, but as yet we can hear of none coming. T. G. Sheban, c mpany C. Fifth Rejiment of Minnesota Vol unteer, is a manading the post, Ger. Shiben, cannot reach there with 1,200 troops till to myrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 20th, away is is.

who have not yet taken the oath, and the General commanding has positive evidence that they keep up direct line of communication with the enemy.

Sr. Paul, Minn, August 25.

Mr. Goodell arrived from Glencoe on Saturday night, and brings the welcome news that sixty-two persons supposed to have been killed were safe. Among the party were forty-two women and children. Among them are Mrs. Galbraith and family, Mr. Links and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, Mr. Givens and family, Mr. Goodell and family, E. Rider, John Gorman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Cranfsey, Mr. Porter and family, Mr. Fadden and family, and Messrs. Hawkins, Parker, Pierce, and Ashley.

As regards the fate of the missionaries, he thinks about forty families, including those between Lacquihorle and the agency, are killed. He saw all the farmer Indians gathered at Mr. Roger's house to defend him, but thinks they must have been overpowered.

A messenger from Henderson says the half breeds scout Fencier would return to Fort Ridgley and give in names. Such assurances and belief they can hold out and can be no surrender without annihilation. The inmates know this. Col. Sibley's force was at St. Peter's at four o'clock on Saturday morning, fifty miles from Fort Ridgley, but he could not reach there before Sunday evening. Col. Callen, with 700 cavalry, was to strike across the country from Henderson, and may get there ahead of Sibley. It is believed that the Indians will get information of the force advancing, and hastily leave the fort. Col. Callen writes the further he advances the news becomes worse.

All the inhabitants were flocking into the

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.
The Bulletin has information from agents
who left the Rappahannock yesterday morning that our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels while falling back from
the Rapid Ann. The losses on either side are

New York, August 25. FURTHER BY THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN. CAPE RACE, Aug. 23.

India, Austrain, and the present.

Italy.—It is believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Massina. It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed on as the day for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

New York, August 26,

franger our cateulations, as a consequence he and his conditors assail is now within thirty miles of Manasas, and with the largest army the rebels have ever realied East or West. We all look hopefully for the coming of McClellan. Burnside's troops are here. If ever the new levies were needed it is at this time.

Gen. Pope is still held to be equal to any emergency. The crippled but indomitable Banks is still with his command; and McDowell has an opportunity to wipe away a bloody recollection, within cannon shot of Bull Run, for he is active and everywhere present.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the Tribune says: The greatest crisis of the war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It has passed and we are safe; our army is safe; the nation is safe; for Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy force, joined Pope on Friday erening, and a host of regiments have joined and are still joining him now by way of Alexandria. Now look for the grandpawement is a distance of the nation of the regiments have joined and are still joining him now by way of Alexandria. Now look for the grandpawement is and first distance of the nation of the evidences accumu men were instrumental in producing the In were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidences accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidences accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidences accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidences accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidence accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidence accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidence accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the nation of the evidence accumu men were instrumental in producing the In distance of the

recy leavy force, joined Pope on Friday crening, and a host of regiments have joined and are still joining him now by way of Alexandria. Now look for the grand movement of the war within 30 days. Do not forget that Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg, and Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee or Jackson, and McClellan is freed from the net which held him in its meshes on the Peninsula.

Cincinsari, August 26.

A special to the Commercial from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio, dated Fort Donelson 25th, says the rebels under Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. Col. Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddle and pistols are now in our possession. The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack, demanding our surrender. The question was put to the officers—every man voted no. The nemey's force consisted of 450 infantry, 335 cavairy and two field pieces. The fort is under command of Major Vest, with four companies of the 71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason's regiment.

from Quebec. Sanders left Richmond on the 11th instant.

Baltimore, Aug. 25.
The passenger train on the Winchester Railroad, which left there on Saturday afterzoon for Harper's Ferry, was fired into about half way between these points by a party of fifty guerillas, and Edward Lucas, the express messenger, was severely wounded. The conductor of the train foolishly stopped it in compliance with the order of the gang. Four solders of the 1st Michigan regiment were taken

Columbus; Or August weep of the rebel prisoners of war at hase. He released over 1,200 yeste hey will be sent to Cairo, 800 of them ing by Tuesday morning's cars. Over political prisoners still remain there's eral officers took the oath of allegiance remained.

(Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

MADISONVILLE, VIA EVANSVILLE,

St. PAtt. Aug. 26.

The latest intelligence from New Ulm is up to Saturday night. The village was mostly burned up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings An arrival from that Hole-in-the-Day, the reat Chippewa Chief, has issued a proclama-ion that he would not be responsible for the onduct of the Indians after Tuesday, warning he whites to leave the country before that

nake a treaty.

The Chippewa agent, Walker, against whon
omplaints have been made by the Chippewas
reported to have committed suicide in a fi

is reported to have committed suicide in a fi of insanity.

The Chippewa difficulty, following so closupon the Sioux raid, causes great alarm. The Northern part of the State is making carnest application for military aid. Despatches from Col. Sibley of the 25th say he arrived at St. Peters on the 22d, and habeen actively engaged in affording all the aipossible to the beleaguered villages. Mr Fowler, with fifty mounted men, made a reconnoissance to Fort Ridgley on the previou morning, and returned to St. Peters at threo'clock on the morning of the 26th, and bring ing the bodies of some women killed within twenty miles of St. Peters, reports the destruction of property beyond calculation. The Indians attacked New Ulm on Saturday. The light continued till late in the evening. No thing has been head from there since.

ble to recount.

Greenville, Mo., Aug. 25
Thirteenth Illin rible to recount.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 25.
Major Lippert, of the Thirteenth Illinoi cavalry, with two hundred men, met a body of rebels three hundred and fifty strong yes terday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girar deau, and after a fierce engagement route them. Thirty of the band were killed, fift wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. number of horses, several wagons, side arms ammunition, and their entire camp equipag was captured. The rest scattered through the woods, and it is not probable they will agail join together. Parties of National troop thoroughly armed and equipped for guerith-chasing are after other rebel bands.
General Blutt has probably ere this engage Coffee's forces, provided the latter gained sut

FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIA. owing highly interesting letter, written by arl Russell in reply to a despatch from Mr

seward:

EABL RUSSELL TO MR. SEWARD.
FORRIGN OFFICE, LONDON, July
Sir: I have left hitherto unanswered
patch of Mr. Seward which Mr. Adams
red more than a month ago. I have of
artly because the military events refe
n it were, in the opinion of Her Ms.
Covernment, far from being decisiv

waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

Washington, Aug. 26.

From information received from various quarters thousands of men have passed over into Virginia, principally from the eastern counties of Maryland. An entire company of cavalry left Montgomery county on the Potomac last week and squads are constantly moving into Virginia.

Twenty-one prisoners of war and about as many prisoners of State have just been released from the old Capital prison on the usual

The first of the f

FOUR-HORSE THRESHER

With Wrought Iron Cylinder.

Workare, forms the fact core years manufactured dods old over two monages of these I made of store indicated in the shadow of th

TWO-HORSE POWER AND THRESHER.

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS and THRESHERS PRICES:

Executior Changeable Fallway Hopes Power, Threeber, and Separator Cabe
Executior Changeable Fallway Hopes Fower, Thresher, and Separator Cabe

KENTUCKY CIDER MILL

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PATENT LEG&ARM PHILADELPHIA.

In Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 21st inst., James IENRY, infant son of T. J. and Mary E. Phillips, aged BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM S. BATCHELO'S cel-brated Hair Dys
roduces a color nat to be distinguished from nature
rarranted not to future the Hair in the least of the color of the co NOTICE. of the one lost the det. V b. WITT.

\$200 REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, inten miles sooth of Glargow, Barren con
Ry., on the 7th inst. two negro mennamed Ad K. copper colored, shutday,
of acc. 5 feets or o inches high, weighbar as

JONATHAN JEWELL Proposals for Printing Paper.

a26 w3

short legs and long lody. A v.ry stout as dwell made man. Says he belongs to lubricus Jurett, of or near M. freesbornuch. State of Toncesses.

The owner can come forward, prove concerts, and apprehences or he will be dead to the Jet are required, and the state of t bees goods comprise the best qualities and latest types, and many kinds are first at LESS THAN PRESENT NOST to close consignments. R. M. INGALLS, 436 Main street, up states, b-tween Fourth and Fifth stage at 19 when the state of the state

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$40,000. TICKETS FROM \$1 TO \$10 Manager's Official Drawings sent to all Correspond ura. Unders for Tickets in the above Letteries meet with compt attention addressed to MURKAY, EDDY, & CO., as with 1981 to leville, Ky.

Sken in Indiana on the 'th of July, 1962.

Jailer of Mende county, Ky.
P. S.—Said bey now says he belongs to Hiram Dean, at Dean's Word-ward, in 'ii, ton c-units,' Trun, on the Mississipi treet, and I at his name it Charles—commonly called Charley.

1920 wd \*\* NOTICE\*\*

On the 3d day of July, 1982, a negro boy, calling himself a ARC Gillardy, was committed to the indicate of the Charles, the calling himself a ARC Gillardy, was committed to the indicate county in its as numaway alays. He is about 35 years of age, dark how a kin, no beard, round face, high for-head and check house, broad across the forebread, and has a boyleh appearance. Saw he belongs to Ropert Duron of Aliam, and was purchased of Mr. Hawkins, of Laxington, Ky.

MY COAL O'L is the best inspected artic ranted perfectly safe. Dealers and co would find it to their interest to give me a cal

CECILIAN COLLEGE WILL resume her regular Coarse of Instruction
the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NE
This Male Institution, conducted by H. A. CECI
BROS, is six miles west of Elizabethtown, Hardin of

No list of passengers of the Acacia has yet been received.

Mrs. Robert Dale Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife of Capt. Richardson, of the 53d Ohio, are lost.

It is accertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

Breckinridge is reported to be moving his entire army to Santanobia. Cavalry scouts in Northern Mississippi are impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. Grant has ordered non-residents here to be enrolled in case of draft in their respective to be enrolled in case of draft in their respective for the draft made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments of their own States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The estates of Lee and John A. Washington are about to be sold in Virginia, under the law requiring payment of direct taxes.



NOTION. 

law direct.

JOHA W. FITZPATRICK, Je've H. C.

a'5-1Dest! Munfordvile. Ky.

Runaways Arrosted.

Committed as a Runaway Slave,

To the jail of Bullit county, by Judge Carpenter, on the 11th of Sretember, 1881. a copier colored man, named JiN. about 85 years old. Save the control of the contr

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

